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Fleet-street, Lo £1 5a.

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.; by post, 21s. NY, DESCRIE LLIERY ENGI

# je Kining Journal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED., FIVEPENCE

RJAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, L JA MES UR O'R 15,

So. 1, FINGH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)

Cors meants business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description, to particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the potent, for a next particularly in SERTISH MINES, in recase departing from the potent, at next prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and before given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required substituting the sale of the sal

6, 1409.—Vol. XXXII.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Apply to Mr. Chopus for a list of bona fide mines now and depressed prices.

1.—Kr. Chorrs is a BUYER or SELLER of Vigra and Clogau gold shares.

15. paid, limited to £5 per share. Dividends paid quarterly.

18. paid, limited to £5 per share. Dividends paid quarterly.

LIMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON, E.C.

LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—3 Billins; 5 Basset and Grylls, £14; thirm; 5 Drake Walls, £14; 20 East Russell, £34; 20 East Devon, £2; the Brook Ellis; 20 East Jane, £34; 50 East Cloqua (7s. 5d. paid), 8s. 6d.; the Brook, £34; 20 East Grenville, 5ls.; 30 Furze Hill, 8s.; 40 Frank Mills, \$16 sayer Caradon, £34; 50 Great Walls Martha, 15s. 5d.; 20 Great Caradon, £34; 50 Great Caradon, £34; 50 Great Walls Martha, 15s. 5d.; 20 Great Caradon, £36; 50 Great Walls, 25; 51 Kanger Sant Alfred, 5s. 6d.; 50 Hawkmoor, 7s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 25 Ludgill interpolate (50s. paid), 48s. 6d.; 10 Marke Valley, £11; 20 New Birch Walls, £16; 10 North Treskerby, £30; 5 Nor

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Minas specially inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

EAL LUDCOTT MINE.—PETER WATSON is a BUYER (780 sharm at £10 %, for immediate delivery and cash payment.

inuting in this mine, will do well to read a full account of two inspectors, patient in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND 1887. So. 300 (Vol. V.), which will be sent free on application.—75, Old and Leaden, E.C. EAL LUDCOTT MINE.—Shareholders, and those who intend

LELEAN, MINE SHAREDEALER, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S 2008. DERMILL. (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a posi-HARART BUSINESS in BHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE is a classic sarket prices. Commission, 1½ per cent. heart a BUYER of Wheal Harrick, and 500 New Treieigh at market prices. Orders to buy or self strictly attended to.

B RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. S BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 21/2 per cent., for London and Westminster, Lothbury.

4. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 34, 6LD SECOND STREET, LONDON, E.C. MAIZE BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. Calluday of the Large state.

10. SALES at Stock Exchange rates.

10. SALES at SALES at Stock Exchange rates.

10. SALES at SALES at

STARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER at Ratte, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where at the street, and the street.

LIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND EDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. m. 14 per cent. on £100 and above, and 21/4 per cent. on less sums.

R VEALE AND CO., having OPENED MINING EES siler having '26 years' practical knowledge of mining in Cornwall.

TION to EECOMMEND SHARES in MINES which are now advancing position. Shares in certain mines will shortly be at 100 per cont. Paradatana by letter, addressed Messrs. R. Veale and Co., 15, Wilderness-twee, London. 

R GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

REGREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND SHAREDEALER, A STREET, E.C.

REHORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and BING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange Light TYERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on com-ing a polition to obtain reliable information respecting all divides

Hourr and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application S. D. SANDY, SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Daily price list may be had on application.

Devon Union, 12s.; 10 West Penstruthal, £7; 20 Carnewas, all stars is Commercial Discount Company.

L BOSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, South Frances, £107. New Seton, £90. South Frances, £107. New Seton, £90. South Tolgus, £39. Marko Valley, £1056. Wh. Kitty, £414. West Tolgus, £494. West Frances, £1814. North Frances, £1814. OR SALE— Ot. South Toigus, £4%. Great Wheal Vor, £61%. Cargoll, £23. Glasgow Caradon, £2%. East Jano, £31%. Kelly Bray, 12s. North Downs, £31%. North Treakerby, £90.

Wheal Damsell, £ Grambler, £171/2.

Clijah, 30s. Wheal Uny, £63/6. South Caradon, £340

kers : Bank of London Bankers: Bank of London.

RGE BUILDER, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL

GE BUILDERGS, LONDON, E.C. Cestablished 15 years), has FOR

Lawrans; 25 Stitney Carmena, £34; 470 Old Tolgas, £2; 2 South

she Circulties, 30 East Carm Brea, £105; 40 Wheal Grenville;

a. 13 East Carmon, \$84; 50 North Crofty, £4; 100 North

a. 2, 19 East Setton, \$8. 9d.; 60

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a. 2, 190 Wheal Follow, \$1, 120 East Setton, \$8. 9d.; 60

a. 2, 190 Wheal Follow, \$1, 120 East Setton, \$1, 120

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a. 10 East; 25 Mart Ritty (St. Agnas), £45; 25 Ledoctt, £29; 10

bas, £2; 300 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnas), £45; 25 Ledoctt, £29; 10

bas, £2; 300 Wheal Seam, 7; ad.; 30 Smith's Wood, 55s.; 50 Kelly

als BUYER of 100 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnas), £37; 30 East Carmdon,

when bary, £2.

G E O R G E M O O R E
I, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GSORGE MOORS is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

5 Bryn Gwiog, £25 10s.
5 Billins.
1 Basset, £85%.
20 Builer and Basset, 4s. 9d.
10 Bedford United, £5 2s 6d
20 Bottle Hill.
3 Herward United, £1%.
10 South Gorland.

2 Dauler and Basset, 4s. 9d.
10 Butler and Basset, 4s. 9d.
10 Betde Hill.
25 Crowlwm.
5 Clifford Amalgamated,
£24 7s. 6d.
30 Caradon Hill, 29s. 6d.
30 Caradon Hill, 29s. 6d.
30 Carbon Hill, 29s. 6d.
30 Carbon Ed.
25 Cook's Kitchen.
20 Carnewas.
10 Cobre, £22 5s.
1 Carn Bres, £64 4d.
30 Camborne Vean, 35s.
5 Craddock Moor, £30.
20 Copper Hill, £80.
20 Carp Cardon Cons., £16 18 9
30 Drake Walls, 20s. 6d.
5 Dale, 8s. 6d.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £447.
1 Ding Dong.
30 East Glogul, 7s.
20 East Gardon, £47 18s 9d
1 East Russell, £3 1s. 3d.
5 E. Carn Bres, £10 17s 6d.
20 East Gardon, £47 18s 9d
1 East Basset, £47 4f.
5 East Cardon, £47 18s 9d
1 East Basset, £2 1g. 6d.
5 Great Busy, £3 18s 9d.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £3 18s 9d.
10 Great Martha, 14s. 3d.
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10 Great Busy, £3 18s. 9d.

20 Hingston Down, £3.

1 Herodsfoot.
20 Haw kmoor.
3 Herward United, £1¾,
20 Hlogan, 2s. 6d. prem.
2 Kitty (Leiant), £10%,
10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £4¼,
20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.
10 Linares.
5 Long Rake. £16¼,
10 Ludcott, £9 11s. 6d.
5 Marke Valley, £10 11s 9d
1 Mount Pleasant, £26,
20 Molland, 1s. 6d.
2 North Roskear, £24¾,
20 New South Caradon.
30 North Minera.
5 North Basset, £3 18s 9d.
1 No. Treskerby, £27 18.
10 North Crofty, £27,
10 North Crofty, £3,
10 North Crofty, £3,
10 North Robert 21s. 10 North Crofty, £34,
30 Nant-y-lago.
20 North Robert 21s.
20 North Trelawny, 22s 6d.
1 New Seton, £95.
20 Prosper Uted., £2 17s 6d.
2 Providence, £403,
100 Port Phillip, 30s. 3d.
10 Pendeen, £34,
10 Pengenna (offer wanted)
2 Rosewarne United.
20 Redmoor, £s. 9d.
5 Rosewall Hill, £4 6s. 3d.
10 Rosewarne Con., £5½,
treet, August 22, 1862.

20 So. Condurrow, 9s.
20 So. Condurrow, 9s.
20 Sigford.
5 St. John del Bay, £56.
5 Stray Park, £30 Se. 9d.
1 South Caradon, £347½
10 South Gorland.
20 So. Car. Hooper, 17s 3d.
20 Sorridge, 9s.
21 So. Carn Bress, £2 15s.
20 Santa Barbara.
3 South Basset, £1034.
30 St. Just Ud., £2 10s 6d
2 Trelawny, £16.
30 Tincroft, £10 12s. 6d.
20 Tamar, 20s.
50 Utd. Mexican, £7 S 9
1 Wend. Cons., £10 18 6
10 W. Stray Park, 57s. 6d.
1 West Seton, £230.
5 Wheal Gren, £5 10s.
2 West Sharp Tor, £72.
5 Wheal Seton, £320.
5 Wheal Gren, £5 10s.
5 Wheal Union, £4, 18:9d.
6 Wheal Huino, £4, 18:9d.
6 Wheal Huino, £4, 18:9d.
6 Wheal Huino, £3, 18:9d. 5 Wheat Union, £4 13s9d
6 Wheat Heart.
1 West Caradon, £31,
5 West Condurrow,
50 Wheat Unity, 17s,
1 W. Ross Down, £20,
50 Wheat Pollard,
5 West Frances,
2 Wh. Margaret, £42½,
20 Wheat Harriett.
250 West Par Consols (offer wanted).

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD IVA STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE OF SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 11/4 per cent. on £100 and above, and 21/4 per cent. on £100 and above, and 21/4 per cent.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, SHAREBROKER, S. HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in, Notwithstanding the conflicting reports relative to Wheal Ludcott, Edward Cooke is a buyer of 500 shares at £10½ cash, and is a seller of apy part of 100 East Carn Brea at £14.6 ±150 cash, and is a seller of apy part of 100 East Carn Brea at £14.6 ±150 cash, and is a seller of apy part of 100 East Carn Brea at £10½ cash, and and £10½ cash, and £10½ ca

buyer of 500 shares at x1075 cases, surface the first for cash or time on.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER In BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and institute acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest agree prices. South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Poortdence, Marke Valley, East Cara Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy. MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR contains particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowpers-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

Tolyshough, 26/29.

Then Grounding, 26/29.

East Cann Brea, Wheat Ludcourt, and East Canadon.—Having had these mine arefully inspected by agents of great experience, George Rice is prepared to give soundwice as to buying or selling ut present market price.

Bankers: Bank of London.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—In addition to the sale of copper ore, which realised £2150, there will be about £250 worth of tin sold, which is estimated together to leave about £900 profit for the two months' working. The agents state there will be 500 tons of copper ore for the next sale. This speaks for itself. A dividend will be declared at next meeting. e declared at next meeting. George Rice will either buy or sell these shares at fair market prices. George Rice, 1, Finch-lane.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.,
Has selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments,
or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.
Mr. E. BEAZLEY is a BUYER of 10 Crane shares. Sellers state lowest price.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
W. ALLISON has received instructions to SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES:—
2 Cargoli, £25.
10 Gast Caradon, £48½.
25 Marke Valley, £10¾.
20 East Caradon, £48½.
25 Marke Valley, £10¾.
26 Wheal Induct, £10.
27 Wheal Grylis, £3.
28 Marke Valley, £10¾.
29 Wheal Tremayne.
Wheal Mary Ann, North Wheal Crofty, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, and South Wheal Setton, W

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, M. 2. ADAM'S COURT, CLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EX-CHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C., FOR SALE:—

20 East Rosewarns, £2%.

1 Wheal Seton, £142%.

20 North Downs, £3%.

2 Stray Park, £314.
2 Stray Park, £314.
1 New Seton, £105.
6 Trelawny, £164.
20 East Grenville, 52s. 6d.
Mr. Jackman is a BUYER at market prices of East Basset.
Aug. 22, 1862. Banker: London and Westminster, Lo

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,

JAMES HUME, SHAREDROAGE, 13,

LONDON, has FOR SALE:—

10 East Carndon, £48.

10 East Carn Brea, £114.

5 Caradon Consols, £16.

5 Great Retallack, 9s.

10 Greaville, £53.

J. Hume's "Circular" for August sent for 6d, per copy.

Commission, 1½ per cept.

MESSRS. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, arein a POSITION to RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of SHARES in MINES which are now ADVANCING to a DIVIDEND STATE, also in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where there is every probability of their greatly advancing in price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:—Rosewarne Consols, Gurlyn, Trewords, West Great Work, Gwydyr Park, and St. Just United.

Shares bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from No. 1, Winehester House, Old Broad-street, to No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. - August 22, 1862.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR, INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY, WARMLEY, BRISTOL.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Messrs, T. P. Thomas and Son are prepared to give reliable information as to the preent and future prospects of Wheal Ludcott.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES will be HELD at Garraway's, on THURSDAY, the 18th September. Persons desirous of offering shares for sale must give notice of same to the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedie-street, E.C., on or before the 8th of May.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

S H A R E S W A N T E D:—

10 Clifford Amalgamated, 2314. 5 Wheal Setton, 14214.

Kitsty (Lelant).

Ludcott. West Caradon. Bryntail.

Kitsty (Lelant).

Ludcott. New Soton. Crowiws.

Mary Ann.

Aug. 22, 1862. II. B. Eye, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDUN, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED.—Mr. THOS. SPARGO, of GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE 1000 preference shares (or any part thereof), bearing an interest of 15 per cent., in a colliery property of great value. Full particulars upon application.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS. MANCHESTER.

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MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.

A monthly Investment Circular on application.

Sharedcaling in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes, "viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not bons fade, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these inter investments about do entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to accretain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no genulations are likely so be so valuable as those in mining operations; is being no appointment occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. Its a few meantles.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR, BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES the SUNKING of PITS, also the SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, and COMPLETION of EVERY DESCRIPTION of COLLIERY and MINING WORK.

TROBINSON AND COTTAM, MAKERS of CHAIN and IRON TESTING MACHINES to the ADMIRALTY, make a PORTABLE MACHINE for TESTING IRON up to 1½ in sectional area. It occupies but little space, and can stand in an office. Price, £110.—Apply at the works, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimilco, S.W.; or at the offices, 7, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

£2000.—REQUIRED, the CO-OPERATION of a GENTLEMAN, as pariner or otherwise, who has this sum at his disposal, with a view of EXTENDING the BUSINESS of an ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED with MINING ENTERPRISE.—Apply to "G. G.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

I NDIA, SOUTH AMERICA, OR THE COLONIES.
A GENTLEMAN, DULY QUALIFIED and REGISTERED as a PHYSICIA
and SURGEON, DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT. Has had public appointments be
at home and abroad, and can furnish undentable testimonials.—Address, "Medicu 198, Camberwell New-road, S.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—A MINING ENGINEER and COLLIERY MANAGER is at JHEERTY to ENGAGE with a RESPECTABLE FIRM. Salary required moderate. References unexceptionable.—Address "S. S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTY with £5000 to JOIN other respectable persons in the OPENING of a first-rate COLLLERY, situated in NORTH WALES, close to rail and sea. One-quarter interest with be given of the colliery plant and lease for the foregoing amount. This is an opportunity of pro18, Post-office, Liverpool.

ANTED, by a middle aged man, a SITUATION as ENGINEMAN, either in SOUTH WALES or ABROAD. One who has had good experience, and the management of pumping and winding engines. Would have no objection to go abroad. Can be well recommended.—Apply by letter, to 'AT. L. W.," Anchorage-road, head of Church-street, Durham.

WANTED, by the KELD HEADS MINING COMPANY, a MAN fully COMPETENT to TAKE CHARGE of the DRESSING and SMELTING of LEAD ORES, with the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the SURFACE WORK.—Applications, stating terms, to be made to THOMAS KIRKBY, 15, Parklane, Leeds.

WANTED, an UNDERGROUND STEWARD.—
Apply, enclosing testimoniais, to Mr. P. Coopen, Holmes Colliery, Rotherham, 

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to TAKE the MANAGEMENT, practical and commercial, of GUNPOWDER MILLS in GREAT BRITAIN. A preference would be given to one who could take a small interest in the concern.—Address, "G. M.," care of Messrs. Drake and Son, solicitors, 38, Walbrook, London.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—A FEW SHARES in this very promising lead mine TO BE SOLD, for £1 17s. 6d. per share. Also, a few North Minera, at 14s. per share; and a few Buller and Basset, at 6s. per share. This is a bond fide offer, and satisfactory reasons for selling can be assigned.—Apply to Messrs. R. Horley and Co., aworn stock, share, and mining brokers, 48, Cornhill, E.C.

POR SALE.—2 Providence, £42; 20 East Grenville, £2§; 10 West Condurrow, £4 13s. 9d.; 1 Trelyon Consols, £17½; 1 Condurrow, £88½; 1 East Basset, £46½; 5 East Caradon, £88½; 6 East Cara Brea, £118, 3d.; 20 North Downs, £3 s. 9d.; 5 North Treskerby, £29½; 1 West Caradon, £38½; 25 East Basset, £46½; 20 Cefa Clicen, 18s.; 15 Byrntall, 20s.; 5 Tolvaddon, £39½. All for immediate cash.—Address to "D. C. E.," Post-office, Throgmorion-street, £.C.

TO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—SULPHATE OF LEAD and LEAD ASHES PURCHASED.—Address samples, Beduniuster Smelting Works, Bristol.

TO ZINC ROLLERS, GALVANIZERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ANY QUANTITY of ZINC DROSS. Address
J. Collingborn, spelter works, Warmley, near Bristol.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING Som MARCH, 1861, to KOW NEADY Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsmie-street Within, London, E.C.



#### Original Correspondence.

#### ON WELSH AND HARTLEY AS STEAM COAL.

SIR,—Seeing your remarks on Welsh and Hartley coal, with reference to the latter being in a great measure precluded from Government use, I am of opinion that there is an unjust prejudice against the latter; indeed, I thought this important question had long since been decided, and that the superiority of Hartley coal for steam purposes had been thoroughly established. I am inclined to think that neither Welsh or any other coals are so effective for steam purposes. so effective for steam purposes as the West Hartley coals; the Welsh coal being smokeless may gain it a footing, to the exclusion of the Hartley, together, perhaps, with other secret matters amongst officials engaged in

together, perhaps, with other secret matters amongst officials engaged in the consumption.

Allow me to inform you that I am in possession of an invention that will completely consume all smoke, raise more steam, and with nearly one-half less coal than the Welsh. I have tested the plan, and can have the testimony of practical men as to its efficacy: it can be applied to all kinds of engine-furnaces, and I have no doubt would be a saving to our Navy of many thousands of pounds annually. From this brief notice your readers may form an opinion of the value of my discovery, respecting which I will shortly again communicate. I will shortly again communicate.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 20.

#### MINERAL OILS, AND THEIR SAFETY.

Sin,—The attention of my clients, Messrs. Young and Co., of Bathgate Scotland, has been called to a leading article in the Journal of Aug. 9 headed "Mineral Oils, and their Safety," which professes to give an epitome of the Act of Parliament of the last session, called "an Act for the Safe Keeping of Petroleum."

Safe Keeping of Petroleum."

The writer of the article in question has evidently had before him a copy of the Bill as first amended in the House of Lords, and has not ascertained that the preamble of the Act is quite different in language from that given in your Journal, and that the alterations he points out have really never been made. The first section of the Act as it received the Royal Assent is as follows:—"Petroleum for the purposes of this Act shall include any product thereof that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 100° Fahrenheit's thermometer."

I beg to enclose you a Queen's printer's copy of the Act, and shall be obliged by your correcting the error into which you have fallen in your next Journal, as the paragraph in question, by leading the public to believe that the productions of my clients, Messrs. Young and Co., come under the provisions of the Act tends to do them material injury, whilst in the interest of the public generally it cannot be too prominently stated that the Act relates solely to petroleum, or to products of petroleum.

47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, Aug. 18. J. Henry Johnson.

[The error was referred to la last week's Journal; we, however, readily publish the

[The error was referred to in last week's Journal; we, however, readily publish the letter of Mr. Johnson, as we are at all times auxious that any erroneous statement, to which we may inadvertently give currency, should have the most ample correction.]

#### MR. RODDA'S ORE REDUCING PROCESS.

Mr. RODDA'S ORE REDUCING PROCESS.

Mr.,—In the Journals of March 8 and 15 last, I see two letters on the above process, the one from a writer signing himself "A Chemist and Metallurgist," and the other from "A Friend of Mr. Rodda." Mr. Rodda is obliged to his unknown friend for not allowing "A Chemist and Metallurgist," are roneous statements to pass without contradiction, but "A Friend of Mr. Rodda" does not appear aware of how completely the case is misstated in the other writer's letter. "A Chemist and Metallurgist "misdescribes Mr. Rodda's process, as anyone interested in the matter can best ascertain by procuring Mr. Rodda's specification from the Patent Office. Not to occupy space with a lengthened description of the process, the result is, that with a very small expenditure of fuel the copper in the ore is converted, not into soft, spongy metal, or oxides and silicates, excerding to "A Chemist," but into granulated malleable copper; and it has been practically ascertained that this can be crushed and washed out with infinitesimal loss, and at a very small cost. "A Chemist" founds his argument that there will be great waste, mainly upon the assumption stated in the following words—"It will be apparent that the mere contact of charcoal outside a piece of carbonate ore at a proper heat can only reduce to the metallic state those portions of oxide of copper with which it is in actual contact, and that consequently only a thin film of metallic copper can in the most advantageous circumstances be found on the outer surface of each stone; the inner portion of the stone will simply have parted with its carbonic acid, and remain as black oxide of copper with which it is in actual contact, than the consequently only a thin film of metallic copper can in the most advantageous circumstances be found on the outer surface of each stone; the inner portion of the stone will simply have parted with its carbonic acid, and remain as black oxide of copper with which it is in actual contact, with indicates the inner portion

tities of several hundredweights at a time.

It is needless, however, to prolong discussion on this matter. Extensive works for carrying on Rodda's process are now nearly completed at the New Cornwall Mine, near Wallaroo, and in a few weeks more I expect to see the success of the invention placed beyond the pale of controversy. I have only to say that I have been a close observer of Mr. Rodda's invention nearly from its infancy, that I have compared it with the process suggested by Mr. Rodda's late father, that I have carefully examined the Patent Office reports, to see if any previous invention of the kind had been patented, and that I have come to these conclusions:—

patented, and that I have come to these conclusions:—

1.—I am unable to conjecture any cause of failure in Mr. Rodda's process which could have escaped detection in the experiments already tried.

2.—It differs from the late Mr. Rodda's process in the same way that the steam-engine of Watt differed from that of Hero of Alexandria; the one illustrated the power of steam, the other turned it to practical account.

3.—I had not been able to find, after several consecutive honrs' search on several consecutive days (in the course of which I looked, I believe, at every ore-reducing or smelting patent that has been taken out in England since the Patent Laws have been established), any invention resembling Mr. Rodda's, either as to the ends proposed, or as to the means adopted to attain them.—Adelaide, June 21.

Fred. Sinnett. -Adelaide, June 21.

P.S.—I may mention that a large case of specimens, illustrating Mr. Rodda's process, has been sent to England for the South Australian Court of the International Exhibition.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-THE JURIES.

Sir,—Many complaints have been made of the careless manner in which work of the Juries has been performed in the International Exhibition, will you permit me to adduce my own case? I exhibit a model illustra-tive of a new method of Ventilating Collieries, with regard to which it does not become me to express any opinion, I being the inventor of that system; I may be allowed to mention, however, that although my model is a "working" model—i. e., capable of illustrating the currents of air

passing through the mine by means of smoke, &c.—I neither received the usual notice to meet the Jurors, nor has my model ever been explained, worked, or examined, by or to those Jurors. On the other hand, the exhibitors of some very pretty models of systems of ventilation of time-honoured use and proved inutility (in so far as accidents have occurred in spite of them), have been rewarded with medals in this particular class of "inventive" industry. I think this is accreely the way to induce independent research for the future as to the best method of preserving the lives of that part of the community which is engaged in such dangerous, but important and necessary, avocations as mining.

R. WILLIAMSON.

Aug. 19.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—THE AWARDS.

SIR,—I notice in your remarks on the awards at the Exhibition that the maker of the Holmbush Model has obtained a prize for good workmanship—there is no comment on its utility, either as a model of a mine or a galvanic battery. I also observe the Rev. R. Kinsman has been awarded a medal for slates of extraordinary durability, raised from the Devonian series. This durable slate is said to have been raised near Tintagel, in Cornics. ries. This durable slate is said to have been raised near Tintagel, in Cornwall, where, if I am not mistaken, the reverend gentleman is prosecuting a slate quarry. If I am not in error, he surely must have known such slates could not have been raised from the Devonian series of clay-slates. It should have been the Cornish series. I may be asked the difference—very considerable. Cornish slates are primary, and lie on granite; there are but few instances of its being more than four miles from genuine granite hills. The slates are always found in nearly horizontal beds, seldom making an angle of more than 10 or 15° with the horizon, and in none of which have I ever found a fossil. I, therefore, contend for its being the primary or first layer from granite.

which have I ever found a fossil. I, therefore, contend for its being the primary or first layer from granite.

The Devonian series is what I would call the second, third, or fourth layer from the granite formation (not that styled as such by the theoretical geologists, and placed up amongst the sandstones). These layers are all but on edge, and not as found in Cornwall, except in the Torpoint and Bude districts, which are many miles from granite, and near to lime rock. It is a fact, now pretty well established, that the most durable slates of England are found in Cornwall—these should be known as the primary or Cornish slates. Then follows the Devonian series, the layers of which are ranged in nearly vertical positions. Their durability is by no means equal to the Cornish. Mill-hill being the nearest approximation, is only three miles from granite, and the beds nearly flat, as Cornish slates. I think the Rev. Mr. Kinsman should correct his statement, and let the award appear for slates raised from the Cornish series. It would be but justice to the county from which they have been obtained.

London, Aug. 20.

GOLD IN NORTH WALES.

#### GOLD IN NORTH WALES.

GOLD IN NORTH WALES.

Sir,—There is a good deal of activity just now in the Dolgelly district of Merionethshire, and expectation is on tiptoe about this auriferious region. St. David, at Clogau, has inspired people with the conviction that gold is to be found everwhere in the neighbourhood, and it really would appear something like it, for gold can be washed from the soil in very fine dust on the top of Berthwyllyd Mountain, Cae Mawr, and Cefn Coch. Gold is also found in quartz at Cwmheisian; in lead at Tyddyndwadis; in the all-avial on the bank of the Mawddach river; at North Dolfrwynog and West Dolfrwynog; again, attached to the roots of moss on the Tyddyndwadis side, not far from the beautiful waterfall of Pistil-y-cain. It was found extraordinarily rich, in quartz and galena, at the Old Dolfrwynog, and has been found recently in the soil at Dolcdd and Penbryn. Fine specimens were also found in quartz at the Glasdir Mine. A quartz vein, with visible gold in it, has recently been discovered at Ganthllwyd, about 7 miles on the Maentwrog; road from Dolgelly. The Cambrian Mine, on the Barmouth road, is producing rich gold in blende; and the neighbouring mine of Garthgell expects it shortly on the same lode on the opposite side of the river. The Prince of Wales Mine last week produced nearly 2 lbs. of gold from 7 cwts. of ore; and St. David gave its weekly contribution of 168 ozs., 140 ozs. of which was obtained from 7½ cwts. These are facts of great interest, and as several companies are already formed for working the mines, some satisfactory results may be predicted.

#### GOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Sir,.—In further confirmation of the existence of the precious metal in Scotland, I may state that amongst the debris of rocks found in combina-Scotland, I may state that amongst the debris of rocks found in combina-tion with the rounded pebbles of rich grey ore in the strata at the Gourock Copper Mine, are many attrited pieces of quartz, studded with native gold, visible to the naked eye, in particles, in some instances, as large as the head of a pin; in a few cases the gold may be detected as running through the stone as a minute vein. I do not say they will ever be met with here so as to be of commercial value, where works are to be carried out on such a large scale, but I merely assert the fact as an additional proof of the proa large scale, but I merely assert the fact as an additional proof of the presence of the metal. Copper of the grey variety, and of very similar character to that at Gourock, has been met with in regular lodes—a.g., gold may at no distant date be detected in lodes also; if so, why not in paying quantities, as at Clogau? At Ben Vorlich, Corriebuie, and other places, gold in large pieces (some as large as a bean), have been found. Surely these facts are worthy the attention of those who are interested, and have faith in "Gold in England." Though these be in the sister country, they may be not the less worthy. The formations whence these debris have been derived, and in which the specimens alluded to have been detected, are at least highly favourable; the silver-lead derived thence yielding upwards of 50%, per ton; some of the excess was generally supposed to be allowed for gold contained therein.

G. Henwood.

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

Sin,—I have been informed that many false and sendandous reports have been put into circulation of a very damaging tendency, not only concerning the mine, but myself. One in particular, which has been communicated to me from London to-day. It is rumoured here "that you intend resigning your situation at Ludcott," &c., and stating as the reason for such resignation, that I felt unable to meet the expectations the shareholders have formed from my reports of the mine. I now beg to inform the shareholders, and the public generally, that I have not the slightest intention of doing this; and, least of all, there is the entire absence of the alleged motive for doing so, as the mine at no previous period ever looked so well as at present, and at no time was I as well able to fulfil my obligations to the shareholders as I am now.

The adverse reports which have been circulated by various parties may have produced a great deal of perplexity and doubt in the minds of many shareholders, but, I am happy to say, they have not had the effect of producing the like results in me, but probably sensations of a different kind, which I need not here mention. I do not like in general to speculate too far on the distant future, but under existing circumstance feel almost compelled to say that in the next 12 months this mine will probably exceed in its profits any other lead mine in Cornwall, and that for anything I now know to the contrary, or can possibly conceive, will then present as good appearances as it does now, and pro-

nts any other lead mine in Cornwall, and that for anything I now know to the contrary, or can possibly conceive, will then present as good appearance as it does now, and probably better. I do not write to influence the public, but to inform the shareholders, who are the only parties really interested in the welfare of the mine. It would be absolutely idle to spend time in endeavouring to decide this severely-contested question with so many words, when, at the same time, it must be admitted it can only be settled by the events. It is utterly futile for men to assert they cannot do this or that, let them wait and see; its accomplishment will be as certain, in the nature of things, if I live, as that the aun will rise is morrow.

that the sun will rise to-morrow.

In the sun will rise to-morrow. In the subject before the next meeting, but to many letters are coming to me from distant shareholders in various parts of the attry, I have been led to infer that great efforts must be in operation to unsettle their da, and destroy their confidence in the concern.

ROBERT KNAFF.

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

Sin,—As my name and report on this mine have been rather freely alinded to in the last two Journals, perhaps you will do me the favour of devoting a small space, if only just to acknowledge having seen and read the different and varied episties. The first and foremost in insinuating and trying to say great, at the same time insignificant, it is only a "fictitious name." What his real name is I am unable to say, but, I may add, that it is every probable he is one that it is "stung," if not by a "nettle," by Ludcott. Now.
I see no reason whatever for importing into the discussion of the worth or worthlessness of the mine in question matter which is quite irrelevant to the subject. The fact is this—I have written reports on the mine, and the last is seen in print with my name attached, and consequently for such I am alone responsible, of course. I admit it is not a very encouraging one, and, as I predicted in that report, it would probably displease some parties. Even this consideration would not deter me from giving my friends the facts of the case, and set the mine before them and also the mining public. The various writers say I am wrong, and Capt. Knapp is right, and so the question is between us; cannot these writers, with their very great and implicit condence, wait—I do not say a few years, but a five months, to see the results of our diversified options. I can afford to wait, and am not at all alarmed about the consequence. If the mine proves to be worth 120,0001, or even 50,0001, I am greatly mistaken, and will apolegies for my error in judgment, and shall rejoic seeing the present holders relieved from their present seemingly heavy burdent. It must those who attack only characteristics of such as a prediction, and publication, and publication, and publication, and publication, and publication, and the surface of the surface of

Now, the former is a fact—the latter, in my e the first. Ask your captain whether he will years. Now, use former is a fact—the latter, in my opin guarantee the first. Ask your captain whether he will sense once, and endorse his opinion, even for this pairry sum of 18,00 and if he will, I shall say, as George Thomas and others asy of George Thomas boasts of having a fine plant on the mine, and of such. This is not a fact; we are not in want of any mashwere, I can tell him we are quite capable of paying for it with or three months' cost behind. I trust you will support your homourable men; it is he that has placed you, it appears, who him in the time of trust. The crisis is coming, it will require physical energy, to stand the coming struggle, which is not the

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

Sire,—I have read the various correspondences in the Mining Journal for week, on the merits and demerits of this mine, and I have also recently read inspection of the mine. He states the mine is singular, from the merits and force of the mine. He states the mine is singular, from the mine of the mine. He states the mine is singular, from the mine of the mine. He states the mine is singular, from the mine of the mine of the mine. He states the mine is singular, from the mine of the mine of

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT.

WILLE

for a trength of feeling and expression, I have never before met with, and I to fear they will reflect a serious stain on the writer's reputation in time to one.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

SIR,—As you have from the beginning of the unfortunate Ludcott excitent impartially given in your valuable Journal insertion to reports both for ast a feel that the few remarks I am prompted to make will meet with equal justice hands. I have only one object in view—that the public may have pixed betwery information, not only as to the mine, but also as to its manager, said in inspectors who have from time to time reported upon it. I shall dissins a mind all that has been said about "bulis" and "bears," your able corresponds; tious Man," has so well explained them, and shown that within certain limits both useful and legitimate, that I feel it would be idle to enlarge upon it. Respectively and the series of the series." East Russell, on the other hand, would as decidedly best the Wheal Ludcott came into popular demand in consequence of an alleged discovery and shares went up to 25t, per share. It may be interesting to the public use such a result was arrived at—the method was a very simple one. Pirst oil, able and legitimate amount of buying commenced when shares were about it, they gradually advanced to 12t; then a number of persons, without sequence their engagements, became speculative buyers upon the prospect of simmet with in the 8t. That point was reached, and it was avered slive was that level, whereupon a large number of persons, without regard to their commenced giving their orders to buy, not only to their own brokers, when would give them credit to the amount they had reason to believe them positions are the prospect of the simmer of the same of the prospect of simmet with a shares having been bought at an average, perhaps, of about 20t, per about 10t, and 12t. Doublet then been shares having been bought at an average, perhaps, of about 20t, per about the mine generally.

# EAST CARN BREA AND WHEAL LUDCOTT.

THE OPINIONS OF MINING BRO THE OPINIONS OF MINION BROXERS.

Sir.—If any of your readers will take the trouble to refer to my second is the head of "East Carm Brea erress East Caradon," which appeared in the May 3, page 291, they will find that, notwithstanding the abuse which calling serious attention to the exaggerated statements which had been peter reference to East Carm Brea, all the considerations that I then urged amply justified. I think that I fairly proved that East Carm Brea could only as much the prize of 1862 as East Caradon was of 1861; and now, after size four months, and with only the same period to complete the year, the same lower price than they were at the time I wrote, and the state of the sizes to justify even the present price. I also pointed out that the respectability to justify even the present price. I also pointed out that the respectability to justify even the present price. I also pointed out that the respectability and which all the state of the sizes of the size

a similar results has one as when they were from 181. to 201, per share—
when they were from 181. to 201, per share—
who clearly wished to make the most of the mine.
As to the state of the mine, I cannot do better than refer to the special recommendation of the mine.
As to the state of the mine, I cannot do better than refer to the special recommendation of the mine, I cannot do better than refer to the special recommendation of the mine, I cannot do better than refer to the special recommendation of the mine, I have reasons for saying can be desired and I would plainly make whether, from the official reports of late, any person and I would plainly make whether, from the form the first the material reports of late, any person and I would plainly make whether, from the official reports of late, and the desired than for the last 12 or 14 fms., both in the 50 cast and the 40 cast, it was the second of no commercial value—that in the western part, in the bottom of the second recommendation o

sat have been the feelings of East Carn Brea shareholders, who bought at the they glaced over the Journal in vain for the usual announcement in Brea will be as much the prize of 1862 as East Caradon was of 1861, &c., less it length dispelled this illusion, like many others, and shows how little plated on the opinions of some who profess to be able to advise the public.

#### GURLYN-LUDCOTT.

GURLYN—LUDCOTT.

String visited both these mines during the past week, accompanied by a pracisal visit of the past week, accompanied by a pracisal visit of the past week, which has known the districts from childhood, I can set of sent to all who hold shares therein that they will have but little cause to the past of the past of

#### IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LLANDOVERY.

INTHE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LLANDOVERY.

Ly slimiten has just been drawn to a letter headed as above, which appeared in item of the 3d inst., signed, "Fred. Weatheriey, Bush Hotel, Carmarthen," referent altain objections to an article, or statement, which appeared in a local paper, and tain objections to an article, or statement, which appeared in a local paper, and the property of the papear of the stown, in which my wining at Cawchy-Bedw, in the parish of City-vern, is mentioned. All item as to that portion of Mr. Weatheriey's letter which refers to my mining is this.—That, previous to the appearance of Capt. Evans's notice, or article, as an will-mown in the mining world for his scientific and practical attainments, two hards world-wide fame for candour and ability—Mr. Nicholas Ennormh saver some months ago to go and see the property, and then he expressed real subsequent to the appearance of Capt. Evans's attement, Capt. John and the firm of Mesers, Griffith and Williams, mining engineers, also did me the gain though the mine; and I am glad in being able to say that Capt. William is incombined the favourable statement of Capt. Evans—in fact, the lode is again though the mine; and I am glad in being able to say that Capt. William is incombined the favourable statement of Capt. Evans—in fact, the lode is again though the mine; where the favourable statement of Capt. Evans—in fact, the lode is again though the mine; and I am glad in being able to say that Capt. Williams is offices, in Walbrook-ing the statement of the statement of the statement of the politeness and candour as most to me in the first instance, he might then have obtained every informatical theory and the mine, where he might satisfy himself, and his "Practical Miner's" guide, in walded over the rather axtensive mountain of City-verm, as he says he is walded over the rather axtensive mountain of City-verm, as he says he is walded over the rather axtensive mountain of City-verm, as he says he is walded over the rather vertex and geologist, they might

selids heath, gorse, and form, edids heath gorse, and form, edids heath so this letter I have nothing to do—but this I may say, I as and information are more accurate about other mines than those he ag the Cnwch-y-Bedw.—Llandovery, Aug. 20.

J. Williams.

TILE VALE TALYSARN FREEHOLD SLATE COMPANY. hastimition of the directors of this company has been called to a lotter which sell your Journal of Aug. 16, signed "An Occasional Subscriber." The directors of the decementations of the which your correspondent was induced to see in the Talysam State Company, but if he will call at the offices of this way, it, New Broad-street, the secretary will afford him every information.

#### GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.

a-line no direct interest in this undertaking, but I am glad to find that a comparison of the progress of their particular business, and are delighted at its I lapeted this property a long time ago for a private party, and had no idea sympt would be published, but I find it inserted in the prospectus, to which I selection; and I do not hesitate now to say that a fairer prospect for successing doubt a sist in the county of Cornwall than the Great North Toigus, if problemed—Goginan, Aug. 21.

R. Williams.

#### THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

HER SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

-lising bean referred to rather pointedly by the writer of a letter, signed "A life Sanebolder" of the Scottish Australian Mining Company, in last week's any leg the avour of a few additional remarks in justification of my formandizins. Your correspondent I join heartily with in acknowledging the same addition of Mr. Morehead, and the business-like habits of the directors; inthe Calangulong is a mine of enormous richness, and that the affairs of the owngownly in the flourishing condition he describes, I am not prepared to admit, instituting facts and data before me:—In July, 1861, Mr. Morehead wrote to the acting the head acquired for the company a valuable mining property in (a) (atlangullong), on the terms of a royalty of 1-12th of the ore raised. Its may persons, come of high authority in such matters, bought shares, in the man take the mine would yield ore of a high percentage. As the property, how-macagon it became evident that these expectations would not be realised. But it is not produced by the mail which arrived in June last, five months which is produce. By the mail which arrived in June last, five months which is produced by the mail which arrived in June last, five months which is the stock of ore has increased to 1000 tons, but only averaging 14—composatily, the last 400 tons had only averaged 5 per cent. It would appear is not a state of the same character as most copper mines in all the Callangullong is of the same character as most copper mines in all a state of the same character as most copper mines in all the Callangullong is of the same character as most copper mines in all and the Callangullong is of the same character as most copper mines in all a state of the continue their coal mining operations of the shareholders will, a lareable them already to arrive at a due appreciation of the mortist of Raffa castion. The Good Hope Mines for the present "a dead lotter;" and the same and the same of the same of the same of the remaind him that allow me to r

sign in the report just received from the Cadiangullong Mine, where it present production, both as respects quantity and quality of ore, had y less than that returned in previous reports," is very significant, and a the views expressed above.

## WHEAL LUDCOTT—SPECIAL REPORTS.

LUDCOTT.

to the special view by Capir, Parison by Capir,

WHEAL LUDCOTT—SPECIAL REPORTS.

13.—The following is my report of this mine, which I have inspected to-day; all which is head department is so well known to you as to render it superties to him to be an additional to the control of the control of

the—Gualiza Thoraa.

The working cost of the mine is the contained to such a fine and spar, with some spots of lead, but of no value, and the compact of line and spar, with some spots of lead, but of no value, as the contained of line and spar, with some spots of lead, but of no value, as the contained of line and spar, with some spots of lead, but of no value, as the cut side is of a softer nature. What effect this elvan will have sent side in of a softer nature. What effect this elvan had come in the stronghist of the production of mineral. If this elvan had come in the state of the sent side of the lead in the sent side of the lead of the results at desper levels. The 96 is driven 20 fathoms south of the last 5 for no values, the other 15 fms. worth 81, per fathom. Set without a state of the lead to results at desper levels. The 96 is driven 20 fathoms south was used to the last 5 fm, and intersected the great cross-course. The shades, of which we had the set of the lead to very rich for silver, and the saw to taken yet as a small profit. The 84 is driven 35 fms.—

The same state and the section of a small state of the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken by the leads to work as the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken by the leads to the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through ground taken the set 25 fmthoms from shaft was through gro

trom 71. to 81. per fm. for 25 fms. long. The 84, north of great cross-course, is worth 44. per fm. The winze sinking under the 74, south of No. 2 cross-course, is down 8 fms.; the bottom of the winze is poor, and has been for the last 6 feet; and from the brace, 6 fms. deep, the lode is worth 284. per fathom, and you will observe by the section that I have taken in, in the reserves, 5 fms. each also of the winze, at the value of 284. per fm. This is by far the best place of lead ground opened in the mine, at though the 64 is very poor directly use wit. — western Lead Lode: The 85 south is extended 17 fms.; tools in the 184 fm. in the 184 fms. the 184 fms. tools in the 184 fms. the 184

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The report just submitted to the shareholders in the Montigny-sur-Sambre Blast-Furnaces and Rolling Works Company shows a profit for the year ending April 30, 1882, of 40944. The Council of Administration observes that for four years the Belgian iron trade has been in an unsatisfactory condition, the favourable hopes suggested by the great development of railways having been in part destroyed by the influence of unlooked-for political events. The price of rails has failen to the low point at which they were dealt in from 1848 to 1851, and coals have not failen in the same proportion. The price of bars has also been affected by the competition introduced by the establishment of new works. In the Life political events of the price of the same and the same and the same proportion. The price of bars has a lone been affected by the competition introduced by the establishment of new works. In the Life political events of Charlerol. Independently of these general causes, which have brought unesses, such as the price of the same of the same proportion of the works in the Life political events of Charlerol. Independently of these general causes, which have brought duences, such as a settlement of some transactions which had Involved dispates. One of these difficulties has been attended with a reduction of a dobt due to the company to the extent of 3764, which, with attendant expenses, reduced the protite by the sum of 5924. Proportion of the same proportion of the same proportion of verial aspect of the protite of the protice of the country of the protice of the year of which the accounts just presented extend, as its working arrangements were previously not fully completed. The country is a protice of the protice of the protice of the country of the protice of the protice of the country of such protices. The protice of the protice of the country of such protices and the

The French copper market has been tolerably brisk, about 500 tons of Chilian having been dealt in at Havre, as well as several lots of fine copper. Prices have not varied at Paris; at Marseilles some red Toka copper has been quoted at 92L, and Spanish at 88L per ton. A little more demand has appeared at Hamburg, nevertheless transactions have been littled to small lots. There is at present no hope of any retival in the, which has been considerably depreciated in several markets. The scarcity of stock has, however, tended to maintain prices at Paris, where Banca has been quoted 120L to 122L, and Detroit 120L At Lorient a lot has been tendered for on lower terms; at Hamburg there has been little demand, and prices have tended downwards. Holders of lead have shown themselves less exacting at Paris, and have readily consented to transactions below 21L 4s. per ton, the rate previously current. At Marseilles affairs have been calin, first fasion having been dealt in at 18L 8s., and second fusion at 18L per ton. Stolberg lead firm at Botterslam. At Hamburg disposable lead has obtained full prices, but some concessions have been made as regards large parcels to be delivered at distant dates. Some demand has been

provoked by speculation from New Yerk (for war, while paralysing peacefuland regular industry, is not without certain dismal specialities), and about 600 tons from England and Germany have been dealt in at prices which have been kept sceret; about 75 tone of soft Spanish, and 2300 tones of galean pig have also been placed, the latter on secret terms. There has been rather more firmness in the Paris sinc market, and prices, which had failten to 194. 4s. and 194. 4s.; rolled zinc is in steady demand, and well sought after. On the other hand, zinc has been neglected at Hamburg, and prices have remained about nominal. At another market from which we have advices—Breslau—there had been little doing; nevertheless, there was some firmness in prices.

s in prices.
enterprise was started last year under the title of the Coal Mining

An enterprise was started last year under the title of the Coal Mining and Metallurgical Company of the Asturias. The first annual general meeting has just been held at Madrid; but it does not appear that the accounts presented indicated any profits on the operations of the twelve months—at any rate, no dividend was deciared. This state of things, however, has not at all discouraged the promoters of the undertaking, as they urge that the "installation" of metallurgical works, and the commencement of mineral operations, necessitate a very heavy outlay at the outset, and there is reason to hope for better results next year. We hope the anticipation may be justified.

The steadiness with which, on the whole, the export iron trade of Great Britain has been maintained in the midst of the trying circumstances which at present prevail, has not escaped attention abroad. A Belgian journal, however, observes:—"It is to be remarked that it is always at the last extremity that England seeks to find a market for her products in Europe, because the profits realised on the Continent are very limited. British producers prefer greatly deliveries to British colonies and continental countries, which give place to a more lucative commerce. It is useful to make this observation, because it explains why English industry traverses so paintul a risis at this moment; for if the total of the exportation has not diminished the deliveries made have been effected under less advantageous conditions than those which obtained a year since." There must be a good deal of force on these observations, because never was there so large a consumption of rails, for instance, on the continent of Europe; and yet—as the Montingn-sur-Sambre Company complains above—the profits have not been augmented in a corresponding proportion, and in some cases have even shown a tendency to decline.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### NORTH MINERA LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Crown court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. T. P. Thomas (managing director) in the chair.

Mr. C. W. W. Thomas (the secretary) baying read the notice convening the meeting statement of accounts was submitted and passed, as follows:—

Balance last audit £	8	14	6				
Received from Deep Level Company 26	7	12	6				
Calls received 16	5	17	6				
Ore sold 78	6	3	1=	£1228	7	7	
April mine cost£27	4	1	5				
May ditto 26	6	9	9				
June ditto 25	6	4	2				
Merchants' bills 16	16	9	0				
Machinery 18	18	12	8				
	7	11	4				
	11	1	3				
Sundries	5	3	0=	1225	12	7	
				_	-	_	

Leaving credit balance ...............£ 2 15 0 The assets exceeded the liabilities by 15151. 15s. 9d.

The CHARMAN said by that report it would be seen that Capt. Dunkin calculated would be able, by carrying out the stoping and driving he recommended, to return 16 of lead or per month, at a total cost, including every expense, of 2001.

The SECRETARY then read the report of Capt. Roach, as follows:—

would be able, by carrying out the stoping and driving he recommended, to return 16 tons of lead ore per month, at a total cost, including every expense, of 2002.

The SECRETARY then read the report of Capt. Roach, as follows:—

Aug. 16.—I have this morning, in company with Capt. Dunkin, carefully gone through the operations in this mine, and therefore beg to hand you my report thereon, with remarks for future development, &c. I consider for the present the following bargains should be prosecuted:—Four men to drive the 45 yard level east, cost per fm. 61, value of ditto from 121. to 151.; four men to tope the back of ditto, cost per fm. 61, value of ditto from 121. to 151.; is men to drive and stope on the canner lode, solid fathom, cost per yard 61., value of ditto fl. four men to stope the back of ditto, cost per fm. 61, value of ditto four file to 161.; four men to stope the back of ditto, cost per fm. 61, value of ditto 71. 10s.: total cost per month, including labour, materials, and dressing cost, 1741.; returns of ore per month, 14 tons (say), 1701.; loss, 41. In order to actisfactorily and manfully develope this mine, which, in my opinion, justly deserves your further attention, permit me to say that the new, or eastern, shaft should be sunt at least 20 fathoms under the present level; in doing this, I have every reason to believe that other lodes or beds of ore will be met with equal in value, and probably much richor than those aircasty worked. The evidences from which I recommend this being done must be apparent to every miner, insamuch as the ore in the upper beds or layers of mineral stone has a great uncitiation, or eastern dip. You will perceive by the statement of profit and loss on the places I have recommended by out to work, that a slight addition in value of the lode wonde enable you to pay the working cost of the mine; and should moderately productive lodes be found by sinking, profits from the mine; fairly conducted, should be looked forward to. The mine is very shallow, and well supplied w

ground that would enable them to increase their returns very maierially. He might, parhaps, inform the proprietors that neither of the reports took into consideration any of the stoping in the 15 and 25 levels at Pugh's, where there were some very good ribs of ore. Although the mine never looked so poor as at the present time, they had good authority to assume that without the slightest improvement it was fully capable of paying its costs.

A SHARHERLEDGER wished to know how it was that while the mine, admittedly poorer, was expected to pay cost, when it was more productive dividends had not been paid? The CHARHAN said the reason was simply because a considerable outlay had been made in providing the mine with efficient plant and machinery, and which outlay but for the productiveness of the mine would have had to be paid out of espital.

Mr. CLEEVE enquired the distance of the celebrated Minera Mine from North Minera The CHARHAN replied that from boundary to boundary the distance was about a quarter of a mile. North Minera Mine has precisely the same stratification as that at the Minera; and the latter was never richer in the shallow beds than North Minera. In Minera, as in North Minera, a deep bed of shale had been passed through, when those deposits of ore were reached, which had increased in value in depth, being now worth 2001, and 3001, per fathom. As in Minera, so in North Minera, in driving they would approach the coal formation; and, as in Minera, the whole of the beds in North Minera were failing towards a perpendicular going cast. He had not the least doubt, and his opinion was confirmed by all the prestical miners of the district, that in North Minera they would ultimately find a north and south vein. Already small leaders were found coming in, each of which increased the size of the main leader.

Mr. Herners thought the reports just read were very satisfactory, for they showed that the mine, at its worst appearance, with 22 men, was capable of paying its costs; and he had no doubt that, in extending

ght the better way would be to issue new shares, and offer them, pro rais, to the ting shareholders at a price that would be an inducement to take them. For in-

thought the better way would be to issue new shares, and offer them, pro rata, to the existing shareholders at a price that would be an inducement to take them. For instance, if 8000 shares of it. each were issued to the propristors at (say) 7s. 6d. or 8s. per share, they might feel assured that the whole would be taken up, and sufficient funds would thus be provided to enable the directors to pay the cost-sheets more readily, and to keep a balance at the bankers to meet contingencies.

Mr. Bartran fully concurred in the view of the last speaker, that the best mode of raising additional capital was by the issue of new shares, pro rata, among the present shareholders. If those shares were issued, as suggested, at 7s. 6d. or 8s. per share, should any individual shareholder decline to take up his rateable proportion there would be other shareholders willing to take more than their proportion.

Mr. Mirona said as itywas desirable that the capital should be raised, he was inclined to advocate the allowing of a discount for prompt payment.

Mr. Barnam said he should certainly oppose a discount being allowed, for it was contrary to all business habits. If the movey was not paid within a given time he should most assuredly charge interest up to the day of payment. He considered that allowing discount was a vicious system, and wrong in principle.

Mr. Mirona said that, however wrong it might be in principle, it was a plan that was found to work exceedingly well and successfully, and one now very generally adopted. After some further discussion, upon the proposition of Mr. Wirita, seconded by Mr. Clasava, it was resolved that in order to provide a capital of 2000, for the further development of the mine, the directors be authorised to issue 6000 shares of it. each, at so, per share, such shares to be offered, pro rate, to the present shareholders, and that such shares be entitled to equal profit and privileges with the 10,000 shares. It was further resolved that the 8s. per share be paid by two instalments, one of 8s. wi

#### WHEAL UNION MINING COMPANY.

A special and general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, The eedle-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair.

The special meeting was convened for the purpose of forfeiting shares in arrears of call, ut the Secretary having reported that all the arrears had been paid, no resolution was asseed, and the business of the general meeting was proceeded with.

Mr. Bucklay (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Leaving credit balance . . . . . . . . £ 29 18 9

The following report was then read :-

The following report was then read:—

Aw\_18.—In the 18, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, composed of gossan, intermixed with mundic and copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 18 (45 fms. west of the present end) the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The 30 is extended 5 fathoms east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of tip, but not to value. The eastern shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the 30; the lode is unproductive. During the past month the 40 has been suspended, and the men placed to rise against the eastern shaft, which will be communicated in a few days, after which we shall resume driving with all possible dispatch, to get into the promising lode driving through in the 18. The flat-rod shaft is down 4 fms. below the 66; in the last 6 ft. sinking the lode has improved, and in the bottom of the shaft it is worth 204, per fm. for tin, with a branch of copper 4 in, wide on the north wall. Moyle's shaft is down 7 fms. below the 46, and by sinking a few fathoms further we shall intersect the turnpike lode. I consider the prospects very encouraging, and shall push on our operations with all possible dispatch.—Tr. Glanville.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that he

with all possible dispatch.—T. GLANVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the reports and accounts, stated that he believed Union would, when sufficiently developed, be one of the most important mines of that celebrated district. As regarded the financial position of the company, he was strongly of opinion that a call should be made sufficient to exry them on for four months, by which time some satisfactory result might be achieved.

Mr. G. BAITERS called attention to what he considered the most important features in the report—the improvement of the lode in the shaft, now sinking below the 66, and the promising character of the lode in the 18 fm. level, being now 9 fs. wide, and composed of goesan and ore. The 40 would in a short time come under this point, where there was every reason to expect a rich deposit of copper ore. He rominded the proprietors that their property was situated in the rich Carn lives district, and that most of the experienced agents in Cornwall were of opinion that as the operations were extended they would come into the same parallel whence the neighbouring mines had sande, and were continuing to make, such great riches; and for his own part, he could see no reason, geologically speaking, why Union should prove an exception to the great success which had attended mining operations in that celebrated district.

The Charirana said he certainly considered that Union would prove equal to any mine in the neighbourhood, but development was required.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and upon the proposition of the Charirana, seconded by Mr. Paos, a call of 4s, per share was made.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chariman.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TROTH'S ECHOES, OR SATINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. The Mining Share Market has not recovered from the severe and unprecedented shock which it has sustained through the depreciation of Wheal Ludcotts. The continued conflicting reports which have been published, and the opinions of different agents, some well quantified from their high standing for veracity and generally unbiased characters, have proved of considerable assistance to those interested in depressing the value of the shares. Constant fluctuations have taken place during the week, which have a tendency to preclude even speculators in the stocks from venturing on such vaciliating ground. In my remarks last week, by some unaccountable oversight, I substituted the word "Bears" for "Bulls," which ought to have been reversed, but even a casual reader would readily perceive the error. The market generally has been dull, and comparatively but little business has been transacted, more than in the usual favourite stock; nor is It likely to improve until we get beyond the influence of this uncongenial black cross-course.

nor is it likely to improve until we get beyond the influence of this uncongenial black cross-course.

There has been a good enquiry for Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Wheal Seron, and West Strow, but the scarcity of shares has been felt. ——South Frances and East Basset have also been sought for. ——Coox's Kitchen and Strax Park have changed hands, at rather lower rates. ——East Wheal Grenville have been in good demand, and prices have advanced in consequence. ——Wheal Grenville continues without any improvement. ——East Caradon have fluctuated, but shares are freely taken at minimum quotations; and, from the approximation of the cross-cut to the lode at the 70, much exciting business is expected. ——Marke Valley have been in fair request, at former prices. ——Markan have advanced, and are in good demand. ——North Trreamyra requiste, at lower rates. ——East Ressell, North Romert, Southidde, and Ladd East Handers, and Ladd East Handers, and the little business done has been at lower prices. —Trelowerit, Wheal Unry, and Unity have been dealt in at nominal prices. —North Tresskers have receded, and shares have been offered at lower rates than last week. ——North Interest and Kitche (4. Agress) have been in fair request, and business done

week. — NORTH DOWNS, NORTH MOSE and Base been in fair request, and business done at good market prices. — EAST [ROSEWARNS, ROSEWARNS UNITED, and ROSEWARNS CONSOLS BAYE docinion, and seliers increased. — WHELL MARGARET and PROVIDENCE Shares have changed bands, and an active enquiry has been kept up. — SPEARN MOOR and CARNYORTH have found buyers. — ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSON UNITED have been and CARNYORTH have found buyers.

shares have changed hands, and at several the continues very favourable for driving and Carsynorm have found buyers.—Rosswall, Hill and Ranson United have been in fair request.

East Caranon.—The ground in the 70 cross-cut continues very favourable for driving, and the lode is expected to be intersected at that point daily. The north lode, recently intersected, continues to produce good stones ofore. The 60 east, on the canner lode, is worth 12t, per fm., and the 80 east from 12t. to 15t, per fm. The new lode in 46t, per fm. The new lode in 46t, per fm. The 60 east, on Fawcett's, is also worth 6t, per fm. The sale of 452 tons of copper ore on Thursday, at Truor, realised 2968; 17s, 6d., and as there is generally some overweight, 3000t. may be calculated for the month. Another correspondent, in a letter dated the 21st inst, states—"The lode is not yet cut in the 70, but the ground continues to improve as the cross-cut nears it; the ground in the end is a beautiful light elvan, and there is also an increase of water issuing from the cross-cut, this I take it is strongly in favour of cutting a rich lode in this lovel."

MAINE VALLEY continues to look very wall, and the large reserves of ore rather improved than lessoned. The recent discovery is one of the lodes referred to by the manager at the last meeting, which he shortly expected to intersect by the cross-cut north; the lode is about 2 feet wild, producing I ton of good ore per fm. They have not driven on it as yet, but will do so as soon as the cross-cut is sufficiently extended to admit of another pare of men to drive on the course of the lode, without impeding the operations of each other. The development of this lode is expected to add importantly to future same

as no last meeting, which he shortly expected to intersect by the cross-cut north; the lode is about 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of good ore per fin. They have not driven on it as yet, but will do so as noon as the cross-cut is sufficiently extended to admit of another pare of men to drive on the course of the lode, without impeding the operations of each other. The development of this lode is expected to add importantly to future samplings, as well as improve the quality of the ore. The 418 tons sold on Thurnday, at Truro, realised 1794. 8s. 6d.——South Phonxx: The operations here are chiefly confined to driving cross-cuts south to cut the Marke Valley lodes.

At Calstrock Consols, the Danescombe lode continues to hold out considerable promise, and they are still driving into the hill, which will leave an extensive plecs of mineralised ground to explore. It is stated that the desper levels are to be abandoned, and the operations in future will be especially directed to the more encouraging prospects than are found in shallow levels.—At OKLY Too the prospects are of a more encouraging character. In the 50 cast they have a large and productive lode, yielding 10 tons of ore per fun, being rather coarse work, is estimated worth 40, per fin. They have also a productive lode in the back of the 65, and other piaces are looking more favourable.

Wheat Poleman account for four months was held on the 14th, when the financial statement showed a debit balance of 2311. 12s. 6d. to the end of April; since then copper croes, &c., amounting to 12951. 4s. 7d. have been sold. Against the above balance and merchants' bills, 3684. 8s., with the subsequent working costs, &c. The decline in the standard seriously affected the profits, otherwise they would have been out of debt. The agents' report of the mine is of a favourable character, and represent the several points that are expected to come off productive before the next meeting, when a considerable change may be fairly anticipated. The next sale will be on the 28th, when 110

ouraging for tin, especially in the 60 fm. level. 60 tops

Theoday, 60 tons of copper ore.

St. Just United is reported to possess the elements of a great and prosperous mine.

The immense quantity of ground which has been laid open by the extensive operations of the former company when tin was very low, and but little of the produce brought to surface, will become available when the mine is cleared to the bottom. The second sale is estimated at 10 tons of tin, and the erection of 16 heads of stamps, in addition to the 32 now at work, has been decided on, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the returning of a proportionate quantity, of which it is reported that there is no limit, of produce.

NOW At work, has been decided on, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the retarming of a proportionate quantity, of which it is reported that there is no limit, of produce.

A ROSEWALKE UNITED very little improvement to notice has taken place since the meeting. They have intersected Rosewarne Consols lode in the 30 cross-cut, at Glesler's shaft, and opened a few fathoms on the lode, which is crey, but not rich. A pitch in back of the 50 has improved, and is reported worth full 40, per fm.—At East Rosewarns the lode at the shaft is disordered at present, but will, no doubt, resume its previous value.—Causyourn's reported to have improved generally, and the recent discovery maintains its character and value for tin. In consequence of the impaired health of the present highly-respected pursey. Mr. Fearce, the snareholders are likely to be called upon to exercise their right of selecting a successor, and as that gentleman has recommended his son-in-law, Mr. Couch, the secretary of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, as a person eminently qualified for the office, it behoves the proprietary to assist in his appointments to prevent the mine becoming a "merchants' mine," which has ever been the object of Mr. Pearce to obviate, well knowing from the many antecedents the dangerous practice of having mines supplied with machinery by merchant pursers.——Prospez United is reported as very much improved, and likely to become as productive as the tool is had open. This improvement must prove highly gratifying to those who a short time since were disposed to sell from the want of confidence in the adventure.

Sithnsy and Carnward quarterly account was held on the 18th, when a call of 10s.

fring to those who a short time since were disposed to sell from the want of confidence in the adventure.

Sither and Carnella quarterly account was held on the 13th, when a call of 10s. per share was made, charging overything up close, and leaving a balance of upwards of 50f. in lawour of the nine. The prospects in the 30 and 30 ends east, on Carnenal lode, are represented as exceedingly good, but not rich for tin. The greatest portion of the past quarter has been engaged in removing the materials from Wheal Sithney, and erecting them on Carnela.—Great Wheal Fortune continues to look remarkably well, and no material change has taken place since their general meeting, held about three weeks since.—At Garlinna a meeting was held on Tuesday last, when a call of 14s. per share was made. The mine is reported to hold out some promise, although it is looking poor at present.

South Wheal Llovell secount meeting, recently held, was adjourned for a few weeks, for the purpose of affording time to sink the shaft. It is stated that this arrangement was made to meet the views of a large holder, whose arrears of calls have proved an impediment to regular pay-days. The set it shelived to be an excellent speculation, if efficiently managed.—Hasser and Garlins continue to hold out more than ordinary promise, the recent discoveries fully maintaining their value and prospects, and returning about the same quantity of tin as the past quarter.—Werdin of consons is progressing very satisfactorily, possessing now adequate powerfor pumping the water and stampling their tinstuff. From the extent of ground now opened, and the improved prospects, at it is condiently stated that their returns of the will be increased.—Wheal Prospects, that the conditions much the same as last reported.

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—There has not been much recovery from Mr. Edward Cooke:—There has not been much recovery from

The Traways lode has not yet been intersected.

From Mr. Edward Cooke;—There has not been much recovery from the late depression suring the week. As usual, there has been fluctuations in the price of Ludocar shares. The public, however, are quicity absorbing these shares at the present ridiculously low quotations, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts that are being made to prejudice their minds against the mine. During the past week the sale of silver-lead ores has taken place, realising 49761, the produce of six weeks. Surely this is a convincing proof of the value of the property. No pressure has been put on to raise this quantity; nor has the agent put forward any extravagant reports or statements in the meantime. In fact, his over-causion in reporting has been, I fear, construed into inability on his part to speak favourably of the mine; and, when remonstrated with on the subject, he simply says—" in the midst of so many conflicting reports, I am content to allow the future sales of ore to confirm the opinions I have ever expressed about the merits of Wheal Ludoctt, feeling perfectly condient that time will prove that I have not been undeserving of the confidence of its shareholders." Besides the rich quality ore in this mine, of which there is undoubtedly a large quantity, it should be understood that there are large reserver of the quality termed. \*Initial, '50 tons of which solo on Monday last at 541. So, 60, per ton, while the produces the leading of the same nows course traversing. It which produces the rich silver-lead, it is not at all nurseasonable to suppose that similar deposits will be found in other parts of the mine; besides which, there are other lead lodes in the set of equal promise to those that have leaded with the set of the same of the same of the stock; and if bons fide buyers should continue to buy at the same rate as they have done lastly, there will be some difficulty felt in the delivery, thus causing a depreciation in price; and, judging from the desire to pay 2s, 6d, per From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:-There has not been much recovery from

leads them to speculate. It would be considered invidious to name the mines that are now selling very low, but that they will advance again I have not the slightest doubt. From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The actual amount of business transacted in mining shares during the week has been small; at this period of the year business is invariably brought within a narrow compass in all that relates to share-dealing, the markets of the Stock and Mining Exchanges at present form no exception to the rule. On the Stock Exchange, but for a little speculative business in foreign stock and the scrip of recently-created foreign loans, business would have been conducted on a very restricted scale. On the Mining Exchanges would have been conducted to break the monotony, otherwise the market would have been without a feature. Much has of late been written on the subject of market operations in "builing" and "bearing." So long as share dealings continue, so long will "buils" and "bears" be found; the province of a jobber is to name a price at which he will buy shares, or at which he will sell. A broker, in dealing with a jobber, supposing he buys, in all probability leaves the jobber a "bear," or if he sells, a "buil;" according to the true principle of jobbing, has then to seek to undo that which he has done at a proit, but it is a risk, and he may make a loss; thus a jobber or middle man is essential to the existence of amarket. It is a common cry when worthless shares cases to have a market existence, and have sunk to zero, to attribute all the mischief to the "bears." The market for mining shares being extremely restricted in its character, it is easy to carry "builing" or "bearing" to jan excess in any particular stock; but in the case of worthless shares, where the market is oversold, and often in the case of shares with merit in them, the "bears" are its only support, and when that prop is gone, the collapse is complete, as no buyers can be found at any price. Those loudest in their denunciations of "bears" would be only in mind have been when those markets were "beared," when a backwardation or payment for whe loan of Consols, habbeen 20s., a heavy fail has occurred; and on the other hand, when heavy rates of interest have been paid for the continuation of stock, a great rise has taken place; it is no proof that shares will rise because the market is "beared," nor is it a proof that shares will fall because they are heavily "bulled." If the "builling" and "bearing" is among market men, it is rather an argument to the contrary, for the market generally wins against the public. The prominent feature in the market for mining shares is doubtless Lurocorr; it has totally absorbed the attention of the dealers to the exclusion of all else, and afforded ample scope for the exercise of the talents of both "build" and "bears." The mine changes hands about once a fortnight; that is, it ransfers for an aggregate of more than all the shares in the mine fortnight; that is, it ransfers for an aggregate of more than all the shares in the mine fortnight; pass through the books of the company, what the price of shares will be when this state of fever is succeeded by caim must depend on results. Meantime, the resident agent reports favourably, while Capt. Charles Thomas, of Doicoath, and other recognised agents in Cornwall, take a less sanguine view.

In the early part of the week money was in active demand at a trific over the Bank immintum. The demand has somewhat subsided, and the rate is now a shade under 2 per cent. with the Lombard-street houses. On the Stock Exchange the supply is ample. The Bank directors made no change in the rate of Thursday. Matsia are comparatively unchanged, the improved state of the markets of India giving a favourable turn to copper, and we are approaching a season of the year when an increased business aprings up. The list in moderate demand; lead is dull of sale.

In politics, the movements of Garbaidi are attracting more serious attention; hitherto the heas not experienced the slightest opposition from the Italian troo

course of ore cannot well be over estimated; it is now the longest and rebast one ore in Cornwall. The 60, on the same lode, is also manifesting signs of incompany and is now nearly through the hard bar of ground passed through in the level and is now nearly through the hard bar of ground passed through in the level as a rally has set in, the last price being 11% to 11%; the downward mericant into a rally has set in, the last price being 11% to 11%; the downward mericant in the arrival y assisted by recommendations to sell, in order to invest in Limoter, so, initiative lode in the 50 fm. level east is producing? 2 tons per fm; its 40 must be found to 10, and 10 miles of about 3000. It to the credit of the company, including ore bill due is about 3000. It to the credit of the company, including ore bill due is about 3000. It to the credit of the company, including ore bill due is about 3000. It to have a part of the loft of the 150 fm. level east, now for some significant functions of about 3000. It to the credit of the company, including ore bill due is about 3000. The sares have risen to 3%, 4. NORTH ROSERAL, % is 25 a single fm. From the smallness of the number of shares into which this company is due will take place, and that at no distant day dividends will eat a rise of price in will take place, and that at no distant day dividends will take the a rise of price in will take place, and that at no distant day dividends will not be fine level, saw order. PERN-AN-DERA, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; these shares are selling for issue that will be a substitute of the machinery; the lode in the shaft, sinking below the 110, is worth fer is suffer. For the length of the shaft; the gress problem in this mine has been whether the lodes would make the in the granite, and which problem would appare to the lode would make the in the granite, and which problem would appare to the lode so the shaft, sinking below the 110, is worth fer is suffer. For the length of the shaft; the gress problem in this mine has been whether is of the 6

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS, in addition to the 25 tons sampled and sold at Swanses, on the 26th inst., have this week sent off 20 tons of dressel on shortly succeeded by a similar parcel, now in course of preparation for marks. The progress in the most satisfactory manner, and ground is daily being laid que to a point at which on the surface a fine lode of ore was cut when cutting a copy of the property of the state copper or at present. West Kake miners have, during the week, and will be expected to bring a good price, notwithstanding the depreciation of the state copper or at present. West Kake miners have, during the week, and will stone on the footwall of the lode; they are preparing a parcel of ore for surface stone on the footwall of the lode; they are preparing a parcel of ore for surface as was anticipated. In sinking the shaft the lode daily improves, and first size traordinary rich purple and yellow ore have been met with, some of which we for dressing. These beautiful examples are embedded in a matrix of carbanate The mines of this locality may be said to be highly encouraging, and that six nacendant; all now wanted is a little more time and perseverance.

THE WENDRON MINES,—It is gratifying to say that a gradual the prospects and value of this district is taking place, and that, nowthistond of the surface of the surface of this district is taking place, and that, nowthistond process by increased returns of this, that their stamma is good. The mission most attention is Basser and Garllas, where the discovery now making it is gine-shaft will, there is little doubt, place the mine almost immediately in the List. Wendron Consols is well handled, and only wants a better price will profits. The Wheal Valle part of Tunnyer Consols is rich, and worked at a volum gine of great promise. The last report was a lode in the angieved to the profits. The Weal Valle and the profits of the same lode, and close to Wheal Valle engieved. It is 10 a young mine of great pro

NEW GODOLPHIN.—It is gratifying to learn the cheering im

TREWORLIS, are mines going on in first-rate order, and well worth altenions monts.—STANUS.

New GODOLPHIN.—It is gratifying to learn the cheering improved in this mine. The tributers are breaking some splendid work for it is the off the add as they go down, and the lode continues to improve in value. It is cut driving south to intersect the south lodes, they have discovered a brack ing tin, a good indication of finding the lode valuable when they open into it, young a few fathoms beyond the present end. It is said that the next sampling the stone will be the greatest they have ever had, a good indication for the first PENDEEN CONSOLS.—I have just returned from the neighbour Pendeen, and was informed by the residents, many of whom had been has that Pendeen was one of the best mines in the district, and if it had been properly would long since have paid dividends; that they had sold out their share sold sequence of the way the mine had been mismanaged by the London committed it was considered, "thought more of making mone by jobbing in the share bringing the mine into a dividend state." This, I regret to say, I am inclined the more properly would long squiries at a London broker's office, about a month since, "What wenty, I was answered.—"Only then the price will be 4½." This is fail by what I was told in Cornwall, that I think it high time that Pendeen was ?" the reply was "3½." On my saying I thought I should have to make, and sincerely believe will be for the future welfare of the situation on the Stock Exchange; and I cameally entreat my follow-adventurers in next meeting, which is fixed for Tuesday, to support me in many proposition to the Stock Exchange; and I cameally entreat my follow-adventurers in next meeting, which is fixed for Tuesday, to support me in many proposition to the stock Exchange; and I cameally entreat my follow-adventurers in next meeting, which is fixed for Tuesday, to support me in many proposition have to make, and sincerely believe will be for future welfare of the situation of the s

is now entertained that Great Treveddes will soon appear in the list of drids
LANGAN (South Wales).—This property has recently been takes
a company of the highest respectability formed for working it.
work is already on the ground, and steps are being taken by the discuss if
diate crection, the intention being to sink a new engine-shaft to some disc
the present workings, where the former tributers (as they should be cause) is
derable returns, and left very valuable ground going down. The other
bringing this property into high market value is very small, and, from the principal of the property of the property and the property of th

ordinary value. All the elements exist in the mine to make it such. The effective property of the property. BATCHELOR'S HALL.—This mining property, situated has Prist the Limited Liability Act. About 20 years since the mine such as the Limited Liability Act. About 20 years since the mine was parishly as a company, by whom operations were commenced about the control of the yauth a shaft about 30 fms., on a large strong lode, and the original strength of the yauth as hash about 30 fms. on a large strong lode, and through disgradied in the property of the miner who is a strength of almost fabulous value per fathers.

Or almost fabulous value per fathers.

Or the purpose of unwastering the who after a little time, and just as they were on the point of cutting the who after a little time, and just as they were on the point of cutting the control of the present company, who propose developing the mine by masser discovery of the property of the prison of the point of the prison of the prison of the point of the prison of the prison of the point of the pri

e Tre

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23, 1862.]

\*\*stood, will produce the most satisfactory results. The character of the same that of the celebrated Birch Tor and Vitifer Mines, which make that of the celebrated Birch Tor and Vitifer Mines, which will be recommended by the celebrated birch Tor and Vitifer Mines, which is was power for the necessary machinery that will be required for the tin of the mine is remarkably pure, and was sold when last worked the tin of the same that the particle of the tin of the same that the particle of the tin of the same that the particle of the tin of the same that the particle of the tin of the same that the particle of the same that the same that

-The shaft sinking from the surface has a very pro-

granules.

MINING COMPANY.—A company has been formed to gail writ the rich and valuable mineral property known as the Liangan Lead gail writ the rich and valuable mineral property known as the Liangan Lead gails in the parish of Liangan, Giamorganshire. The property contains four gibs, and on the principal one two shafts have been sunk to water level, and gibs, and on the principal one two shafts have been sunk to water level, and such with the property and the property and property of Capt. Bloom and other practical men, which accompany the prospectus, confirm in got the valuable character of the property, and estimate that with an outlay the property may be placed in a dividend-paying state. This, it is believed, say exemplished in six months; and from a perusal of all the reports, there is means to contain the company is 6000£, in shares of 25£, a vest informed the whole of it has already been privately subscribed.

#### MAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ring reports are from Capt. John Warren :-

issured contracts are taken will show that we have a involution change in all noing down.—Join Warren.

3.—Iwa underground yesterday. The lode in the eastern end still continues a write iteast 256, per fm. The lode in the rise at the back of the same is passed, with 300, per fm.; the men blasted a hole while I was there, which iters reks of tin weighing over 4 cwrs.; we are using every exertion to get assisted with the level above, to facilitate the present working of the mine, this watermend is very much disordered by the great white from course, which heads it just over the back of the level; the end continues to produce good will but in and copper, far better than could be expected from the position in hisical. The shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily with their contract, and summons sinking under the 25 in about three weeks from the present time; what we have a good lode in the north side of the shaft, where the men are input in stripping down, to make it perpendicular to the 25. You will see from a way point of working is producing tin, and I am fully satisfied in my own the results will be such as you have been led to expect.—Jehn Warren.

WHEAL LUDCOTT—SPECIAL REPORTS.

I have not much time on my hands to write long reports, particularly on the limit is ment officially interested; nevertheless, on seeing such conflicting all continuous continuo pinion on what the results may be at the point of junc-estern lead lode. But this will shortly be set at rest by abt the resources are enormous, but for me to estimate unption.—Gkorog Rowe.

No doubt the resources are enormous, but for me to estimate be presumption.—CROIGE ROWE.

mity with your request, I have inspected Ludcott, and closely exoperation. I shall just now briefly state my opinion on the dining myself to its present and future prospects. Speaking from corp, independent of the sixty inspections and reports now in cirhadded in the hands of those who are determined, through evil an Wheal Ludcott, and Capt. Knapp in the bergain—however, sports they may succeed in damaging the share market, but they rise of the mine, and the sound, practical, judicious management as only too proud to be able to bear testimony to his reports, and de facto. I have now before me a report written by a Redruth stated in his defamatory report, that the lode in the rise in the tileng—what does he mean by a lode 4 feet long? rather a short station, but he canddily admitted it was worth 7t, per station, and the canddily admitted it was worth 7t, per station, and others as of a values character, are not without interest, and others as of a values character, are not without interest, and others as of a values character, are not without interest, and others as of a valuer rules of mining to condemn a lode and the state of the case in the 96. Other places in this level, mand others as of a valuer rules of mining to condemn a lode more of the mine the benefit of our experience. If we are not on a mine on taking two minerals, let us omit the one, and other with which we are coverant, and not be guilty of misrate and with which we are coverant, and not be guilty of misrate and the guilty of misrate and the guilty of misrate and when a candidated the winze coverant and not be guilty of misrate and when a candidated the winze staking under the 70 is all but valueless whis is proved to the greatest displays of ignorance I ever any near the state of the case of the greatest displays of ignorance I ever any near the state of the case of the state of the greatest displays of ignorance I ever any near the state of the case of th which, and writing down sare investments through our incapacity. This, and to up report and Wheal Ludoott. In referring to the report of the saint to up report and Wheal Ludoott. In referring to the report of the saint was not up report and Wheal Ludoott. In referring to the report of the saint, whereis he stated the winze sinking under the 70 is all but valueless claim. Now this to see of the greatest displays of ignorance I ever saw pendings, where is the sliver coming from? There is already over 13,000. It is a saint was the saint have been at that time work at least 500. per life at the saint was pendings of the saint was the saint was the saint was pendings of the saint was the saint of 30,000t., while that of silver astounding that the saint was the saint of 30,000t., while that of silver astounding the saint was the saint of 30,000t, while that of silver astounding the saint was the saint of 30,000t, while that of silver astounding the saint was the saint of 30,000t, while that of silver astounding the saint was the saint was the saint was the Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, Aug. 20: In driving west in the shallow level, on Prosper lode, we have just passed through a small cross-course, which appears to have improved the character of the lode; the lode in the end being now 3½ feet wide, producing good work for in throughout. In the deep adit level, driving west, there is no change of importance since last reported on. Good progress is being made in the adit level driving east on Quick Boam Lode, and we shall shortly reach the point at which a shaft was sunk by the ancients, where, from surface appearances, they must have raised large quantities of tin. I expect the masons will complete the building of the pit for the 60-feet water-wheel in the course of another week, if the weather continues favourable as at present. All other surface operations are being pushed on an arpidly as possible.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, August 21: The cross-cut north in the middle adit level is being pushed on as fast as possible; the ground is somewhat easier for driving, and the water is still issuing strong from the end. I find by dropping a line in the winne sunk in the bottom of the shallow adit level, that the lode is gone down perpendicular, or for 4½ fathoms, then it has a north underlie for 3 fathoms, which makes the winner 7½ fms. deep; the three fathoms dait level, in which the winze is sunk, and the middle adit level, which we are now driving—is about 35 fathoms; and, presuming the lode has the same underlie perpendicular, or nearly so, for this distance, instead of, as before, at an inclination of 2 ft. in a fathom, we shall have to drive several fathoms more before we can expect to intersect the lode, I therefore strongly recommend the cross-cut to be continued.

BEDFORID UNITED.—J. Phillips, Aug. 19: We have not taken down the lode in the 130 west or east during the past week. The tope is not because the result of the producing atones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are wort 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 103 west is worth 4 tons per fa

ingine, which it beling covered in, and the caryonner's also, smittly, and office are it is a forward stake.

BION FLOT Destinated print, but is much harder for the alting, while the Price are not lode, is without alteration. From these two levels he loop to break and dress 30 toos this month of good quality lead ore. The cross-cut north from deep adit to cut the north library of the price of

ing on an average from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20, going east of the boundary, is 5 ft. wide, composed of ciay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, y leiding about 15 cwts. of the latter per fm., and shows symptoms of further improvement. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 15 fathoms east of the boundary, is 2 yards wide, and worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, has rather improved since the last report; the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 16 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 10, going east of the cross-cut, hooks over promising; the lode in the present end is 4 feet wide, and worth 11/4 ton of lead ore per fathom. This looks encouraging for our adit, which we are bringing up with all dispatch. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 16 et wide, and worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tole in the stopes over the back of the service, and worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The tole in the stopes over the back of the same level, 60 fms. east of the cross-cut, is 2 feet wide, and 4/5 ton of lead ore per fm. The tol-plat has been cut in the addit level, and the men are making good progress in opening the same east of the drawing-shaft.

DALE—R. Niness, Aug. 13: The sinking of the new shaft is being proceeded with a fast as possible, but the heavy rain we had last week greatly impeded our progress.

— Aug. 21: We are at this time making good progress with ninking the new shaft. DEVON NEW COPPER—P. Hawke, Aug. 20: The winze sinking below the 78 has been completed to the 83; there is, consequently, a through communication through the winze, thus affording additional ventilation throughout the mine. The leader in the 88 may be justly estimated to be over 12 ft. wide where we have holed to the winze, producing stones of yellow copper ore throughout. There is a great orey lode gone down in the 88 for the whole dis

oing on favourably. EAST CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, Aug. 20: In the 50 east the middle lode is pro-

The loads in the stopes west of start will yield 10 cwts. of silver-lead ore per m. On the whole, our prospects are very cheering. We have commenced erecting the water-wheel, and no time will be load in putting the whole in motion. All the surface operations are going on favourably.

EAST CARS or sper m. In the 40 cast the lode is producing I ton of ore per fine. In the winzs below the 40 the loads will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. At the shat sinking below the 26 the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fin. In the since below the 40 the loads will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom.

—Aug. 16: Tutwork Setting: The 60 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 41, per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 44, per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 44, per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 44, per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 44, per fm. The 50 cross-cut to drive east on the middle lode, by two men, at 34, per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 51, per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 51, per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 51, per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 51, per fm. The 40 to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 51, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The winze to sink below the 40, by six men, at 61, per fm. The 40 to drive a cross-cut six men six men six men six men six men six men

the 70 fm. level cross-cut south I think we are near the lode. Ingre is no change to notice in the 40.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Aug. 21: The lode east of No. 3 winze has improved, being \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feet wide, and worth \$2\$ tons of ore per fathom, with every appearance of further improvement. No alteration in any other part.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Aug 16: In Hallett's shaft the lode has made a splice, and is disordered at present; I consider this to be only one of its temporary changes, to which it is subject. In the 55 east the lode is of a most promising character, 18 in. wide, worth 191, per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 161, per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 161, per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 161, wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. In the rise over this level the lode is 161, wide, producing good stones of ore. In the winze below the 43 east the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 91, per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other conventions.

the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 9t. per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other of our operations.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Hosking, Aug. 21: The lode in Smith's engine-shaft, sinking below the 58, is small, but inclining a little faster north towards Trelawny lode. The 22 end, west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, is 3 ft. wide, the south part composed of flookan and quartz, with spots of copper, the north part of gossan, with occasional stones of grey ore. In the end west of adit shaft, on Trelawny lode, the lode is small, composed of clorite, producing a little tin. The western shaft, sunk 14 fathoms in the old mens workings, is now bottomed; the lode is 3½ ft. wide; the north part, for 18 inches, produces saving work for th; the south part is composed of quartz and mundic, with a little copper; the lode has a very kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Aug. 19: There is no change to notice in the 15 below the adit; the lode in the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is from 10 to 12 in wide, composed of mundic and lock saving work.

ittle copper; the lode has a very kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Aug. 19: There is no ehange to notice in the 15 below the adit; the lode in the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed of mundic and jack, saving work. The water in the old men's rate of the mine.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Aug. 21: The lode in the adit level, drivugerior quality, quartz, capel, and mundic—a very fine lode in the adit level, drivugerior quality, quartz, capel, and mundic—a very fine lode indeed.

EAST WHEAL MUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 20: Homersham's Shaft: The ground in the 120 fm. level cross-cut north is favourable for progress. The ground in the rise in the back of the 120 east is favourable for progress. The ground in the rise in the back of the 120 east in the back of the 110 east, on the south part, is 4 feet wide, productive. The lode in the castern end has not been taken down this week. In the did 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a little yellow copper ore. In the 66 east the driving has been continued by the side of the lode. In the 45 east the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance.—Hitchins's Engineshaft: In the 85 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive.

— J. Richards, Aug. 21: Homersham's Shaft: In the 120 cross-cut north the ground is favourable for progress. In the rise in the back of the 120, on the south part of the lode, the lode, the lode in the cast of the lode, the drovarable ground. In the rise in the back of the lode, in favourable ground is favourable for progress. In the back of the 110 east, on the south part of the lode, the drovarable ground. In the 66 east to lode, the lode was the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of parts, mundic, and as amall proportion of copper ore. In the 66 east to lode has been taken down for some time; the ground is favourable for progress. In the 64 east to lode has been taken down for some time; the ground is favourable ground. In the 66 east to lode h

On COMPANY.—A special agent has been dispatched to

The engine of the control of the case of t

past month; we intend to communicate with the winzs sinking below the 260 for ventiation before we cut out the lode, which we hope to accomplish in about a month from this time.—Trathan's Lode: In the winzs sinking below the 260 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and promising further improvement.—Hewet's Lode: In the winzs sinking below the 200, west of Union shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 71. per ton. We have no improvement to notice in the ends on the different lodes since our last monthly report.

FRANK MILES.—J. P. Nicholis, J. Cornish, Aug. 20: The lode in the end of the 84 morth has improved since last report, it will now yield from 7 to 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and the ground is of a favourable character. In the 72 north, on west branch, has yielded for the last 4 fms. driving about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 45, south from all-shaft, the lode is at present unproductive of ore to value. The west lode in the 72 north, on west branch, has yielded for the last 4 fms. driving about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 45, south from all-shaft, the lode is at present unproductive of ore to value. The different stopes are yielding about their usual quantities of ore, and the tribut department is looking rather better, more especially a pitch in back of the 60, south of air rise; here the lode will yield from 10 to 12 cwts, per fm., with the ground speedy for working.

GARREG.—W. Sandoe, Aug. 19: The end going west from No. 1 stope looks exceedingly promising; 1 doe 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore, and attropyly indicates an improvement. The lode in the east end is just as last reported, 2½ ft. wide, but at present unproductive for lead ore. The end also going west from south shaft is without any change to notice since my last. We are making good progress with clearing up the old shaft to be about 15 fms. deep. We find daily good stones of ore in the rabbish.

GAWTON.—Geo. Rowe, Aug. 16: The lode in the 36 west ha

S fins. I expect the old shaft to be about 15 fins. deep. We find daily good stones of ore in the rabbish.

GAWTON.—Geo. Rowe, Aug. 16: The lode in the 36 west has not been taken down during the past week. The ground is much improved, and good progress is being made. The stopes in the beak of this level are worth from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm. The tribute department is producing its usual quantity of ore. We have on the floors dressed and undressed towards the next sampling about 50 tons of copper ore.

GOGINAN.—Aug. 19: The lode in the 100 fathom level, driving east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 4 feet wide, containing spar and a little blende, with spots of lead ore at times, but not to value; this end is being pushed on by six men with all possible speed. The lode in the rise over this level, 50 fathoms east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead, and 5 cwts. of copper ore per fm.; the lode at this point is looking kindly, and likely for an improvement. The lode in the pitch over the 100 fathom level, 50 fms. cast of Taylor's shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 60, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the pitch over the 50 fm. level, 10 fms. cast of Taylor's shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lich over the 60, or deep adit level, 10 fathoms east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, going west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 5 feet wide, or kindly appearance, yielding a little over, and letting out a good deal of water; this point is being pushed on by six men. At Level Newydd we are clearing the shallow adit level, were of the cross, in order to rise over that level through the old workings, which will enable us to get down the shaft to the shallow adit quickly; these points will be pushed on as fast as possible. The dressing, &c., with all other thines, are going on regularly.

these points win or passed on as has as possible. The dressing, acc., with all other things, are going on regularly.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Aug. 18: I am glad to be able to inform you we have an important change in the character of the ground in the shaft, having passed through that hard floor or channel of ground with which we have been troubled for so long a time past, it now being moderately easy, and of a favourable character, somewhat similar to what we had in the 40 fm. level—light-coloured killas, traversed by small weign of mundle.

through that hard stoor or emission at the past, it now being moderately easy, and of a favourable character, some similar to what we had in the 40 fm. level—light-coloured killas, traversed by small veless of mundle.

GREAT MOELWYN.—Captains Goble and Griffith, Aug. 21: This week we have had the gratification of observing that the siaty slabs as the underminers recede from the silicious roof get more and more congenial for splitting, so that after about 6½ fms. of distorted atones get removed the underlayers will turn out satisfactory blocks for roofing purposes. As both coular and chemical evidences show there are several seams or layers of siate formations of various thicknesses betwixt the trapiferous masses. As a proof of the specific gravity, a few feet under the upper mass, being the great density stated in the last analysis, that in the stones, only about 6½ fathoms from the same roof, gives a much lighter specific gravity, with a cryatalline structure for less concholdal, hence more evenly laminated, and yet there appears but little difference in their outward appearances, or angles of longitudinal fracture, while the natural position is sits of the separate layers, shows the first seam under the trap to lay more vertical, consequently in frregular angular patches, whereas the next layer exhibits a more regular and parallel stratification. It thus follows, after the distorted, dirty patch work coverlet, sticking to the iron-bound canopy, is cleanly removed, the contiguous sheets will turn out useful blocks for roofing purposes, while those solid rocks in the upper band might be profitably squared into suitable slabs when too splintery for separating by the knife into thin plates. In short, the time will come when philosophical investigation of certain rocks for slates will be resorted to as well as analysing stones for metals, since chemical evidences often exhibit results of quality where outward appearances offer no proof of change.

offer no proof of change.

GREAT RETAILACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 18: The lode in the shaft is composed
of spar, prian, &c., with a mixture of blende, with spots of copper and lead. In the 63
east the lode is spotted with copper, and looks promising. The lode in the 40 fm. level
west yields good blende.

offer no proof of change.

GREAT RETAILACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 18: The lode in the shaft is composed of spar, prian, &c., with a mixture of biende, with spots of copper and lead. In the 53 east the lode is spotted with copper, and looks promising. The lode in the 40 fm. level west yields good blende.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 20: The lode in Lyle's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 50 l. per fm. for tin. In the 112 fm. level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing the stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the rise in the back of the 90 fathom level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. No alteration in any other part since least reported.

GREAT TREYEDDOE AND CABILLA.—J. Polglase, Aug. 19: The engine-shaft in Cabilla is now sunk 5 fms. below the 20 fathom level. The slide is now cut in the bottom of the shaft. The ore gone down in the bottom of the 20 fathom level, I haven doubt, will be met with in the shaft. The slide greatly improves the ground for slinking with speed, and we expect an immediate change at this point. On the Treveldoe side of the valley we are stoping the lode in the adit, in order to entarge the old level to as to reach the shaft, which is now about 2 fms. distant eastward; when this is effected, and the old shaft cleared, we shall be in a position to increase our returns greatly from this point. The lode is large, and produces good wirk, or ording our presume startly from this point. When the is leaded to the shaft is the point where worked. We have sampled two small parcels of copper ore this week, and shall again sample it in a short time. On the whole, to consider our prospects very good.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—G. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Glies, W. Tre-lease, Aug., 18: We have taken down the lode in the 100, east of Offord's, is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 26l, per fm. In the lode in the 100, east of Offord's, is 6 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 26l, per fm. In the lode, so the following with power will be small and poor. The lo

s worth 13t. per fathom. The lode in the 48, driving east of Hosken's flat-rod shaft, is foet wide, producing tinatur of moderate quality. This level will be communicated with the eastern shaft in a few days, when we shall be in a position to discharge more instuff from this part of the mine. We have soid since the meeting of adventurers bout 19 tons of tin. A similar quantity will be ready for the market in eight days. GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Aug 19: Ivey's haft is sunk about 3 fms. below the 115; the lode within the last 6 ft. in sinking has very much improved in size, it is never \$1.0.

tinstuff from this part of the mine. We have sold since the meeting of adventurers about 19 tons of tin. A similar quantity will be ready for the market in eight days. GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Aug. 19: Ivey's shaft is aunk about 3 fms. below the 115; the lode within the last 6 ft. in sinking has very much improved in size, it is now over 3 ft. wide, and shows very good indications for minerals. In the 100, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and there is a great deal of water flowing from it; the lode and strata look very promising to yield mineral shortly. The 152 is driven west within 6 fms. of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, with a little tin, but not sufficient to value, but the lode still looks promising. In the wines sinking below the 142, west of Metal shaft, the lode is very large and hard; we are carrying about 1 ft. of the north part, which is yielding good stones of tin, and worth 161. per fm. A rise is set in the back of the 152, west of Metal shaft, for the purpose of ventilation, and to facilitate the working of the ground; the lode is large and hard, and yielding good work for tin; it is worth about 171, per fm. We expect to communicate this rise with the wines sinking below the 142 in the course of a day or two. In the 152, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and worth 501, per fm. In the cross-course of Metal shaft, the lode is wery much improved within the last 6 feet in driving; it has yielded good stones of its. We expect to cut a cross-course in driving a few feet further that we discusse of its. We expect to each of the 162, driving ast of Metal shaft, the lode is very much improved within the last 6 feet in driving; it has yielded good stones of tin. We expect to cut a cross-course in driving a few feet further that we factored to the lode, which is yielding good stones of tin, but we done sufficient on it to state its value. In the 162, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode has been small and dry fo

dangerous to work in the 80 until the shaft was repaired, and this work we are now busily engaged at, and hope to complete the same in a few days. There has no change worthy of notice taken place in any other part of the mine since my last.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, Aug. 20: Riches' Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, we are rising to communicate with the 30 fm. level for ventilation, which, when completed, will lay open good tribute ground. In the 30 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, we have cut the lode referred to in our last report, which is 1 foot wide, and worth for tin 104. per fm.; we have set to drive on it, east and west, at 34. per fm. This is a most important discovery, as it is entirely in whole ground; we shall now commence a cross-cut in the 40. In the 20, west of Riches' shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for the not copper ff. per fm. The pitches behind this end are looking well, and are all in whole ground to surface.—Wheal Fox: In the 30 end cast the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for the 12. to 154, per fm. and we are daily expecting to meet with the course of copper gone down from the level above. In the 30 end west the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for tin 304, per fathom; these ends are being driven at 40s. per fm. In the 20 end east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for tin 304, per fathom; the end of the 304 throughout which driving the lode has been highly productive. In the 20 cross-cut south we have cut Riches' lode, which is worth for tin 304 per fm. Jurice for driving 104. 185, per fm.; it is end is 40 fms. in advance of the 304, throughout which driving the lode has been highly productive. In the 20 cross-cut south we have cut Riches' lode, which is worth for tin 304, per fm. Surface, which is down about 14 fms., where the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth for tin 304, per fm.; price for driving 20s. per fm. We are sinking a shalt on this lode from surface, which is down about 14 fms., where the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth for tin 304, per fm. 1917. The lode in the

level produces good stones of copper ore. In the 30 west the lode is showing signs of an improvement.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west in the adit level, is small, but produces good stones of the occasionally. The stopes in the back of this level are producing filtr average quality in work.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 16: The stopes in the 75 east are poor. The pitch in bottom of the same level is locking well, producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fin., worth 31, per ton, and from indications seen we are of opinion the main or orey part of the lode is hove south by a small cross-course, and we are driving in that direction in search of it, as we consider this the leading shoot of ore we had in the bottom levels. Should we be fortunate enough to discover the same, the mine will be in a good position. The value of the lode is producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the 35 east is poor, but the ground is of a mineralised character. The pitches in back of the above-named level are leoking very promising, and yielding a fair amount of ore. The tribute department generally is looking most cheering.—Eastern Mine: In the 70 east we have commenced a cross-cut south to the east of a small cross-course, which was discovered about 12 fms. to the west of the present end; the lode being small in the end, and not much water issuing from it, we are of opinion that the main part of the lode is hove south by the above-named crass-course. The 60 end is poor at present. We are getting on with dressing the ore for the next sampling with all possible dispatch.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Aug. 14: We have no material change to communicate to-day in the appearance or character of any part of the mine. The ground in the cross-cut in the 55 east is moderately easy for driving. In the 41 east the lode continues to present very favourable indications for improvement, composed of parts, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 64, per fm.

The lode in the 30 east is much the same, consisting of killist,

mising and productive lode, worth at least 15t, per fm. Preparations are now making for starting levels east and west in the tin ground, and we have reason to hope they will each provens productive as the shaft, having gone over a great many fathoms of tin ground in the adit, both east and west of the shaft."

NORPH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Ang. 15: Tutwork Setting: The 152 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 14t, per fm. The 152 cross-cut to drive north by two men, at 9t, per fm. The 142 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 7t. 10s, per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4t, per fm. for tin. The winze to sink under the 142 by four men, at 6t, per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 102 to drive west of the cross-cut, on the south lode, by four men, at 11t, per fm. The 102 to drive west of Grace's shaft by six men, at 5t, 10s, per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fm. The 102 cross-cut to drive south by four men men, at 14t, per fm. The south part of the lode to stope down at Grace's shaft by six men, at 10t. 10s, per fathom. The 92 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 11t. per fm. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 11t. per fm. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 11t. per fm. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 11t. per fm. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 13t. per fathom. The 42 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 20t. per fathom.

is 18 in, wide, producing stemes of this. An east of the vertice of the control of Grace's shaft by four men, at 13t, per fathorn. The 52 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 20t, per fathorn. The 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 20t, per fathorn.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Aug. 16: In the 78 cross-cut north, towards King's flat-rod shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 78, east of King's, the tode is from 8 to 10 in. wide, composed of mundic, iron, and peach; ground favourable for driving. In the 78, west of King's, the tode is from 8 to 10 in. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and peach—ground favourable. In the 78 cross-cut, south of King's, the ground is favourable. All other things throughout the mine are much as usual.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Pauli, Aug. 16: The engine-shaft is now down 2 fms. below the 47; lode 2½ ft. wide, much the same as when last reported on. In the 47 cant the lode is a little over 2 ft. wide, producing very good stones of copper ore; in the same level west it is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, impregnated with yellow copper ore. The engine and pitwork are all in good order, and the lifts in the shaft having been recently altered, we shall now get down with more rapidity than for some time past.

shaft having been recently altered, we shall now get down with more rapidity man not some time past.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Aug. 20: There is no change of any importance to motive since our last report. We are clearing and securing Wheal Pever shaft, and expect in a fortisight from this time to be down to the 28 below adit, or 88 fathoms from surface, at which point we may expect to meet with some tin ground. We have easy ground in the 30 cross-cut north. The 40, east of Bennett's shaft, is worth fully 121, perfirm. We set on Saturday last our number of tutwork hargains and tribute pitches. NOETH HAFCD.—R. Williams, Aug. 18: Up to the end of last week we have been sinking here, but in consequence of the great increase of water our progress has not been so satisfactory as I could desire. As we can go no further without the lift it must at once be fixed. The lode in the bottom of the shaft could not present a more satisfactory appearance, except it were a course of ore, being large and strong, and composed of such clements as seem almost an unfalling guarantee in this district for a good and lasting lead mine, when the proper depth shall have been attained.

NORTH JANE.—J. Evans, Aug. 20: We sold on the Hin inst., 50 tend the which realised 584., and shall offer about the same quantity for sale on Monlay the bottom of the 12, west of this shaft, is much the same quantity for sale on Monlay the bottom of the 12, west of this shaft, is much the same propriet.—Before the control of the 12, west of this shaft, is much the same propriet.—Before the colored to not relieve the worth 212, per fathom. The saless reports—the time, as the mean are sugaged in cutting plat and preparing for shaller. The colored the colored the colored the cutting plat and preparing for shaller. The colored to colored the colored

great many fathoms.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, Aug. 21: The lode in Le
uncine-shaft has been taken down; it is 6 feet wide, and worth for the length
shaft. 10 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the wines enking below
west of Louina's shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 161, per shiens, as
roveling in depth. In the 50, west of Louina's shaft, the lode maintains its six,
worth for tin and copper 301, per fathom. At Hull's 30 fm, level the measure its

smart 10 tons or copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze similar leaves west of Louisa's shaft, it a 6 feet wide, worth for it and copper 161, per fathon, a proving in depth. In the 50, west of Louisa's shaft, the lode maintains is six, worth for it in and copper 301, per fathom. At Hill's 50 fm. level the men set at engaged cuttling plat. In the 40, west of Hill's shaft, the lode is 35 feet wide, work of improved quality for tin.—Moor Lode: In the 60, east of Hosting's sholde is 6 feet wide, the north part yielding excellent work for tin; worth 501, in the winze below the 50, east of Hosting's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, went per fathom for tin. In the 50, west of Henry's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, went per fathom for tin. In the 50, west of Henry's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, went per fathom for tin. In the 50, west of Henry's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, went per fathom for tin. In the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 feet wide, kindly in anea, yielding a little tin; saving work.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, Aug. 19: The lode in the 65, east of Higgs's the the Standard lode, is worth 71, per fm. In the 55, south from No. 2 Carbona, is worth 104, —Now South Lode: The lode in the 65, south from No. 2 Carbona, is worth 104, —Now South Lode: The lode in the 65, south from No. 2 Carbona, is worth 104, south 10, per fm. In the 65 east the lode is worth 154, per fm. No. 1 stope, in the of this level, is worth 704, per fm.; No. 2 stope, in the bottom of this ievil, 204, per fm. No. 3 is finished. On the cross-course the atops is worth 107, per fm enddle branch the lode is worth 807, per fm.—Little Wheal Speed: The lode in the folk is wide.

204, per fm. No. 3 is finished. On the cross-course the atops is worth 107, per fm the middle branch the lode is worth 807, per fm. The folk own finished is more troublesome that I said which hove and divided the lode into three parts, consequently the presence of the worth No. 2 Carbona, in worth 107, per fm. The folkewing is our settle North-No. 1 and 10 fm. 10 fm

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, August 19: we have an wear. Aug. 20: The lose in a ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Aug. 20: The lose in a ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Aug. 20: The lose in the shaft, sinking below the 40, still continues to look well, worth 36t, per fm. We 9f. more to sink in this shaft to reach the 50, which we hope to accomplish seed of onext week.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, Aug. 16: We have out the lose in its cut from Glesler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it 7 fathoms. In the set out from Glesler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it 7 fathoms. In the set out from Glesler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it 7 fathoms. In the set of the set o end of next week.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards, Aug. 16: We have entithe loc

cut from Gleeler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it? fathoms. Is

cut from Gleeler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it? fathoms. Is

cut from Gleeler's shaft, and driven east and west upon it? fathoms. Is

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that there is little or nothing done upon this lode from east to wert bond

words of 300 fathoms in extent upon this lode from east to wert bond

lode; we are driving east and west upon it, and it is a kindly one for the

lode; in it is worth from 401, to 501, per fm. for coppar ors. All other

— Henry Woolcook, August 21: I beg to inform you that at 5t. Ashym'

sinking below the 90, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance

sinking below the 90, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance

sinking below the 90, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance

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it loft to notice since last week. In the 74, west of Richard's, the

copper and think, the lode is 12 ft. w. 34 west of Bush shaft, the lode is 12 set w

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is 1½ fit, wide, producing occasional services. In the 74, west of Richard's, the growth to no notice since last week. In the 74, west of Richard's, the growth hard. In the 85, west of Bush shaft, the lode is large, and producing good in the copper and tin ores. In the 46, east of Lanc's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, good stones of ore. In the 34, west of Bush shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, good stones of occasionally stones of copper ore. We have driven on the new south lode, at the occasionally stones of copper ore, which will make over 20 per cent. for copper or, indications, at such a depth, we consider very good.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—W. Hosking, Aug. 20: In giving you my report of its indications, at such a depth, we consider very good.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—W. Hosking, Aug. 20: In giving you my report of its interest six of the ground in this sett. Some 57 ms. north-said of the stratification of the ground in this sett. Some 57 ms. north-said of the stratification of the ground in this sett. Some 57 ms. north-said of the was to find to the west of this cross-course, in an entirely discovery we have made with sealing to the west of this cross-course, in an entirely discover and the sett of the sett, and through which our lode in leavated parts of this sett, and through which our lode in leavated parts of this sett, and through which our lode in leasters and time and the sett of cross-course, on engine lode, but it is usual size—abut 3 ft, wide, always producing copper ore, and sinking has mining a parte for sinking we think it advisable for the present to confine our operations apare for sinking we think it advisable for the present to confine our operations on the north copper lode. The latter is 100 fathous north of engine-shaft, and friend quartz and spotted with copper. We have sank a trial shaft on the sinking of the shaft can have a sinking by size and the shaft of the engine-shaft, and confine our operations to the soin friable quartz and spotted with copper. We have sank a trial shaft on the same of th

No. 1 lode since last report; the lode still continues large, but at pre-ing is. We are now within a few fathoms of the cross-course discovered the ground for the wheel-pit. When reached, I fully anticipate this lode

size its 1 loos since within a few fathoms of the cross-course discovered in figurant for the wheel-pit. When reached, I fully anticipate this lode in the ground for the wheel-pit. When reached, I fully anticipate this lode in the ground for the wheel-pit. When reached, I fully anticipate this lode is giss irich for lin.

1005 CONSOLS.—I Jackson, Aug. 21: In Stancombe's cross-cut south, in the constant of the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Dunn's stopes, in the 40, west of William's rise, on the north part of the main lode, the set it is too for ope from In the 40, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north set is lost to the castern shaft, the ground is favourable in stanton's stopes, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main is with 1 too for ope from. In Gilbert's stopes, in back of the 40, west of white is south part of the main lode, the lode is a worth 1 too for ope from. In Gilbert's stopes, in back of the 40, west of leakin rise, in the back of the 30, on the north part of the main lode, the lode leakin rise, in the back of the 30, on the north part of the main lode, the lode leakin rise, in the back of the 30, on the north part of the main lode, the lode of the main lode, the lode is a fire wide, composed of spar, capel, gossan, and spots of black ore. In the 30, west of wide, composed of spar, capel, gossan, and stones of ore. The tribute at a loting into the same as for some time past.

1 (ABADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, Aug. 16: The 90 cross-cut is laking ported. We have not yet got through the floor of spar; it appears at last reported. We have not yet got through the floor of spar; it appears are lost acclusite about 25 fms.; it may, however, be a little surce of great thickness, letting out a quantity of water, and containing a great deal of the lode, which is our principal obserser (one hand) in the same as for some time be accurately calculated in a unspect ground nearly 30 fms, which cannot be accurately calculated in a surficed ground nearly 30 fms, which cann

one. The No. 7 lode, however, is the most important, and holds out books.

RBOW.—J. Vivian, W. Thomas, W. Richards, Aug. 16: The engine-below the 50; the lode at present a little disordered, being split by the south part 3 ft. wide, north part 1½ ft. wide, each producing all quantity of yellow copper ore in it, sinking by six men and three in The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, opper ore and mundic, set to two men, at 3f. 3s. per fm. In the same list, per fm. In the same list, per fm. In the same list, per fm. In the 40 east it is about 2 ft. wide, kindly, and producing copper ore, set to two men and two boys, at 2f. 18s. per fm.; this about 10 fms. of being under the western part of the great gossan in trial shaft, which is about 80 fms. south of the engine-shaft, and now trial shaft, which is about 80 fms. south of the engine-shaft, and low to the side of the composed of spar and gossan, impregnated with ore, and although of a kindly appearance, set to four men and two

ms; issue one of and although of a kindly appearance, set to four men and two it open for, and although of a kindly appearance, set to four men and two it prins.

GERNYER.—E. Chegwin, Aug. 19: In the 124 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, gly ton of copper ore per fm., worth about 51, per fm., and ground more favourable in the 124 seat the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 51, per fm.

B. William of the copper ore per fm., worth about 51, per fm.

B. DEREEN.—J. Boundy, August 18: There is nothing particularly new to insin the different points of operation this week. The lode in the 50 east is made in size; it is at present 4 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, and selline, valued at 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and presents a very improved appearable in the 70 cast at present is small, and spotted with lead and copper ore, and the selline is present to value; the ground in the end is of a very favourable charable in the 70 cast at present is small, and spotted with lead and copper ore, and the selline is present to value; the ground in the end is of a very favourable charable in the 50 cast is about 9 in, deareter, and value as last reported. The lode at this point seems to maintain in 60 cld east since last reported on; the lode at this point seems to maintain in the 50 west in 5 ft. wide, is the silled ore, opening out tribute ground. The lode in the 20 west is 5 ft. wide, of a light clay-slate, carbonate of lime, copper, and a little lead ore; I beg to the spearance for the lode at this point is quite favourable, and has a very concepanance and character for the production of lead ore. The tribute pitches are bissessed for some time past. All the machinery throughout the mine is at its plott of the 100 containing charable, and has a very concepanance and character for the production of lead ore. The tribute pitches are bissessed for some time past. All the machinery throughout the mine is at its plott of the 100 containing charable, and has a very concepanance and character for the

ng order.

H AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 20; do in fixing flat-rods, &c., from the engine to the shaft on the hope will be set to work in about a fortnight from this date.

—E. Ralph, Aug. 16: The 140 end, east of Bissoe Pool enginesd, now producing full 4 tons of ore per fm. The 164 end, east of girt the new shaft, and the men put to ries against the same, and communication in about three weeks. There is nothing new in

HIEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Aug. 21: Roderick's Engine-shaft: In the st of shaft, the lode is 4 in. wide—a good branch of tin. In the 20, west de is small. In the stopes in the back of the 20, east of Glesler's flat-rod is discretered with stones of granite, worth about 124, per fm. In the adit shaft, we have not reached the bottom of the former workers. There is

said, we have not reached the bottom of the former workers. There is also to notice.

NITED,—J. Carthew, Aug. 20: The number of hands employed is the old last week, it will, therefore, I presume, suffice for the present if I give of our proceedings. The engine is working well, and driving 32 heads of aliafactority; in fact, stamping out a much larger quantity of tinstoff than I can be sufficiently in the stamping out a much larger quantity of tinstoff than I can be sufficiently in the stamping out as much larger quantity of tinstoff than its position in this respect, as we have to-day fixed four more dressing-terming out small, or silme tinstoff, which will be immediately put into use; also commenced fixing one of the round buddles, and shall push on this possible dispatch. The castings for a second one, on the same principle, usines in the course of a few days; when we get these to work I hope to series our returns. The 26-in. cylinder whim-engine was set to work a series our returns. The 26-in. cylinder whim-engine was set to work a wind with the skip from the East Buck shaft. The machine and a summably. As soon as convenient we shall gets skips in the other by the work or tinstoff can be drawn up much more cheaply and expedity the kibbles. I may remark, that the ground we are opening below the coff the Red Dipper whim-baft, will pay well to work on tribute, and waiting for a continuance. The tributers are working with spirit, and centify of tinstoff; therefore, on the whole, the mines never looked so set.

LVER-LEAD.—T. Foote. Any. 12: The shaftmen are still engaged cutting

As well as the second of the s

im,
THEMENHEERE.—J. Medlin, W. Tippett, Aug. 20: Saturday
f, we set the 178 to drive east by eight men, for the month, at 71.
ile lode carrying in the end is worth 201, per fm.; the south part
aken down. The stope in bottom of the 170 east by four men, at
is worth 121, per fathom. The stope over the latter stope by three nd is worth 201. per fm.; the south part n bottom of the 170 east by four men, at The stope over the latter stope by three she it taken down. The stope in bottom of the 170 east by four men, at the late and own. The stope in bottom of the 170 east by four men, at the late is worth 121, per fathom. The stope over the latter stope by three stalls, he per fathom is per fathom. The 170 to drive west by side on the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and one boy, at the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and one boy, at the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and one boy, at the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and one boy, at the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and one boy, at the late is worth 101, per fm. The 160 to drive west by one man and the late is still in the late is and the late is still in the late is still late in the late is still late in the late is still late in the late is still late. There is 160, east of the latter shaft, by two men, at 27s.

It is also that late the late is still late in the late is still late. There is 161, the late is still late. There is 161, the late is still late. There is 161, the late is still late. The late is late is late in our last report. There is no alteration to each late is late in the late is late in the late is late. The late is late is late is late is late in the late is late in the late is late. The late is late is late is late, and is late in the late is late. The late is late is late, and late is late. The late is late is late, and late is late. The late is late is late is late. The late is late is late is late. The late is late is late. The late is late is late. The late is late, and late is late. The late is late is late is late. It is late is late is late. It is late is late is l

report of this and with research of our seasons our

east shall have proved whether the Derrick lode is to be found in that direction. No change in the adit, south of Nant, during the last week. Tribute department the same as usual. We have orders to ablp a cargo of barytes as soon as the vessel is emgaged. WENDRON CONSOLS.—J. Taylor, W. Johns, Aug. 20: The engine lode in the 45, west of engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 101, per fathom; driving by six mon, at 111.; the lode in the stopes behind this end, in back of the level, is 2 feet wide, saving work, of low quality; stoping by four men, at 72. Per fathom: The name lode, in back of the 46, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 101, per fathom; stoping by six men, at 61. In the 48, west of Siceman's shaft, we have neet with the cross-course, which has hove the lode north, and we are driving in that direction, were we expect to cut it in about a fortnight from this time; this end is being driven by six men, at 71. per fathom; the original of the property of the control of the course of the lode at that level, were we hall without delay drive west on the course of the lode at that level, were we hope soon to lay open some profitable ground. Flander's lode in the winzo in the 70, west of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 61. per fathom; slaking by four men, at 71. 10s.—Bal Dee's Shaft.

The 45 is being driven west of shaft, on engine lode, by six men, at 92. per fathom; lode 3 feet wide, worth 81. per fathom, and likely to improve. The 45 is being driven east of shaft, on same lode, by four men, at 41. los. per fathom the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; to shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; stoping by four men, at 41. The western of shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; sinking by isx me

sgain. It is a large strong looking lode, but does not seem to cross our east and west lode to the south side. I do not think it can be the Lord Hill north and south lode, but a new one.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 20: Grenville's engine-shaft is down to the 114, where the men are now put to drive east; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 114, west from Percy's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth I ton of ore per fathom; in the same level, east of cross-out, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth I ton of ore per fathom; in the same level, east of cross-out, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth I ton do rop per fathom. The 104 east produces good stones of ore; lode 1½ ft. wide. In the 34 west the lode is 1 ft. wide-tribute ground. In the 75 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore.—Middle Lode: In the 42 east the lode is 2 feet wide—sawing work for thin and copper ore. In other parts no alteration to notice.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Aug. 20: We have completed the western shaft to the adit level; the men will now be engaged in securing the plat, &c., at this point preparatory to clearing and securing this shaft below, which was formerly sunk 65 fms. from surface, leaving us now 20 fms. more to cier and secure. We have a sight improvement in driving west on Brothers lode, which is now about 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and altogether of a promising character.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, Aug. 21: We have commenced driving the 50 west from south engine-shaft, and are of opinion that ore will be met with in that direction, as there is a promising lode in the west end of the shaft, about 5 fms. below copper ore. There is also a large stream of water coming from the western end of the shaft, which is a good indication. It is also necessary that we should see the icde west of cross-course, as it is more than probably that there is ore about that point. The ground in the eastern level is better, and more water coming from the end, which indicates an improvement in the

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—Wm. Woolcock, Aug. 21: The lode in the 65 fathom level end, east of Dauks's shaft, is without any material alteration during the past week; it is somewhat closer, and not letting out quite so much water as when last reported on; still I anticipate an improvement shortly at this point, as the pitch alluded to in my last, a short distance in advance of this end, in the bottom of the 55, has improved during the past week, and is now worth 151, per fm. for copper and tin. There has been but little done in the 45 fm. level end during the past week, in consequence of the lobby that carries the water from the pumping-engine having broken in, being obliged to take the men from this end with others to secure it. All the other tribute pitches are without alteration since last reported. The engine and pitwork, with all other machinery, are working well.

level the lode is worth 201, per fin. In the 23, driving north, there is no alteration; the lode is small and unproductive.—Standard Lode: The lode in the 19 is worth of, per fin. In the small was not to make a war be a lode in this wince is worth 20, per fin. In the end thriving east, in the 20, the lode in this wince is worth 20, per fin. In the end thriving east, in the 20, the lode in WHEAL IARRIERIT.—S. Williams, Agu. 16. The 190 cross-act and the 116 cast and a will be controlled to the control of the con

still integrate an improvement shortly at this policy as the pitch as the size of the pitch in a part was all the pitch in the open of the pitch in the pitch in

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the early crops from the late sowing have already begun to spring up, and owing to the unusually abundant rains with which we have lately been favoured, they should be abundant. Overing to the same cause the sowing in the south has not as yet been effected, and the roads being rendered impassable no grain can be transported from the interior to the coast. All this may, I trust, combine to obtain a fair market for our produce, and for the large stock which has lain so long on hand; the first effects of the pressure have been felt in the floor, which has risen \$3 50c. per sack. The cattle business continues to show good results.

LAGUNA (silver).—J. R. Rule, June 27: I have been over to El Chico during the past week, and have made some measurements, and set some men to work, with a view to prepare the place for the wheel, which I find can be done at a small expense. In the first place a wheel of about 20 or 22 ft. diameter, and 6 ft. breast, with one set of buckets, can be advantageously employed to draw water and stuff to the depth of about 100 varsa, after which, if the mine warrants it, another wheel, of about 35 ft. diameter, might be put in helow the first, 14/6 ft. breast, with one set of buckets, to that water only, with pumps, &c., in which case the second wheel would have all the water of the first, and working under the most favourable circumstances, would probably be sufficient to drain the mine to a depth of 300 varsa, which, as it would be more than 200 varsa beyond the present depth of Arevalo Mine, would make trial of a great extent of ground; and if we are so fortunate as to meet with one of those bunches of rich ore, which have given such large profits in that mine, the Laguna concern will quickly peywill costs, and become profitable also. But seeing the great width of the veln, interspersod with good acogue ores, I think there is swery probability that the outlay required here will not be great, as sincest from the commencement of working some ore swell be raised, and it may reasonably be expect

Pected to find ii.

PONTGIBAUD.—Wm. H. Rickard, Aug. 16: Roure: The 80, south of Rickard's shaft, has entered soft ground, not productive; the same level, north of shaft, is in a very kindly lode, 6 feet wide, 2 feet of which is saving work. The 60, north of shaft, is in a very kindly lode, 6 feet wide, 2 feet of which is saving work. The 60, north of Rickard's, produces stones of ore; we have intersected Emily's lode in this level by a cross-cut, about 50 metres north of shaft, where it is 6 ft. wide, worth 34 of a ton per fathom. The 60 south yields 34 ton 5 or eaperfine. The 60 south yields 34 ton of ore per fine. The 50 south yields 34 ton of ore per fathom. The stolien south continues to open ore ground on part of the lode driven; the lode where being undercut behind the end is yielding good work. No. I winze, sinking below the 40, north of Agnes', yields 34 ton of ore per fin. The stolien south continues to open ore ground on part of the lode driven; the lode where being undercut behind the end is yielding good work. No. I winze, sinking below the 20, south of Rickard's shaft, will be holed to the 40 in a few days, laying open good stoping ground. Our stopes in this mine yield well. The tribute pitches are just as when last reported.—Rosfer: The 110, driving north of Little 81. Joseph's shaft, produces stones of ore. The 85, on Grand Marchepled lode, is without any alteration to mention. We hope to hole the rise in the back of the 85 to a winze sinking in the bottom of the 60 by the end of the month—La Grange: We have resumed the driving of the cross-cut at the 20, west of Nosky's shaft, which has entered the lode a distance of 2 ft. in croy ground.—Michoe: The 95 south, on No. 3 lode, is the same in value as when last reported, 34 of a ton per fathom: the same level, north of No. 2 lode, is improved in appearance, yielding I ton of ore per fin. The 60 south is poor. The winze sinking below the 80, north of shaft, on No. 3 lode, yields saving work; the winze sinking below the 60, north of shaft, on No. 2 PONTGIBAUD.—Wm. H. Rickard, Aug. 16: Roure: The 80, south of

going on to our satisfaction.

HINDOSTAN (SINGHINHOOM) COPPER COMPANY.—Extract from a letter dated July 5, from the company's manager in India:—The water-wheel is now nearly ready, and on receipt of the cast-iron bearings of the shaft from Calcutta we shall, in about a fortnight, I hope, get one smelting furnace fairly at work. I am happy to say that Capt. Rogers has struck a very good lode of copper in the Landoo Mine, No. 2 winze, and I am very pleased with its indications. I went down the shaft this morning, and we are turning out, as near as we can judge, shout 100 manufaper month, and this ore I feel confident will return us from 15 to 20 per cent. It was only yesterday that I was sale to get out upon the company's property, and I rode over the whole of the ground over which the works are spread; and, so far as I have seen, everything is going on in a highly satisfactory manner, and the company's staff seem very zealous in performing their duties. Such a rapid giance, of course, renders an opinion of mine of little value at the present moment, but in my next I hope to forward the company a very favourable report of our prospects.

their duties. Buch a rapid giance, of course, randers an opinion or mine of war at the present moment, but in my next I hope to forward the company a very favourable report of our prospects.

CLUNES (Australia).—During the month of May the Clunes Quartz Mining Company have held their half-yearly meeting. The valuable report of the manager, which has already appeared in the Journal, renders but a slight notice of this company necessary. The sinking of the main shaft has been impeded by a great influx of water, stated to proceed from the old alluvial ground. The shaft work is not in the least damaged thereby, but the force of the water, failing something like 170 feet upon the men, has stopped further sinking pro tem. The water is being collected by shoots, or pipes, which will convey it to the bottom of the shaft, from whence it will be dealt with by the powerful pumping gear. A dividend of 91, per share was paid last Saturday, and a larger one is confidently expected next pay-day. The mine is said never to have locked so well as at present. Shares are ruling at 3501, having increased 1001, in a short time; they are expected to figure still higher in a few months, as but little dead work is required to be done—hence they look for extra profits. The new tramway to convey the large blocks of quartz to the hydraulic-stone-breaking machine is completed, and the machine has been at work. It has, however, latterly been disused, pending the fixing of a pass, to afford an easier delivery of the material after it has been operated upon. The Port Phillip Gold Mining Company for this month make a return for six weeks. The quantity crushed was 4248 tons, yielding 3428 sozs. 12 dwts., average per ton 16 dwts. 3 grs. The works are doing well. There are some additional experiments in progress, to which I may at a future period be permitted to refer.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my letter in the Journal of March 15 I announced the approach of a comet, and that it would be discovered in about a month from that date. Up to July 3 no comet was discovered. The article on the comets, in the London Review, of Aug. 9, now fully corroborates my prediction. The perihelion passage of the comet, seen by M. Tempel, on July 3, in the constellation of Cassiopia, was on June 21; consequently, this comet ought to have been seen at our public observatories about the end of April—about the time I stated in my letter of the above date.

In my letter of June 12 I stated a second comet was approaching the sun; that comet is now visible in the heavens. These facts now corroborate my assertion that I have successfully predicted the approach of five comets, all of which have been discovered, and are now a matter of history. With reference to the weather: in last week's Journal I stated the weather would be fine from about the 17th to the 21st; on the 18th fine weather commenced; on the 21st rains. For the future, to all appearance, the results of the more or less changeable to about the 27th, with some local

weather will be more or less chang thunderstorms. After that date go weather will be more or less changeable to about the 21th, with some local thunderstorms. After that date generally fine weather for some time. In the Mining Journal, for the last 18 months, I have given the public the general character of the weather to be expected for each month and week general character with an accuracy never before attained in the history of during that time with an accuracy never before attained in the history of the time. s changeable to about the 27th, with some local during that time with an accuracy never before attained in the history of astronomical science, which has, to some extent, repaid me for the time and great labour it has necessitated. I shall now leave the subject to the care of others for a fortnight, and I hope the farmers will make the best use of their time to collect their crops, and I wish them all success. I have been informed that my weather predictions have, to a great extent, put a stop to the betting on the "hop duty." If so, I feel very grateful for such a result.

G. Shefferen, C.E.,

26, Throgmorton-street, Aug. 21.

Author of "The Climate of England."

EMIGRATION.—The Australian colonies have at no period since 1857 attracted the attention of intending emigrants as fields for the profitable investment of capital and labour as during the past and present month. Enquires for first-class ships, as conveyances to these rich dependencies of the British Crown, are literally without end and the remarkable exodus from all'parts of the United Kingdom through the port of Liverpool, is a striking proof of the liberal accommodation afforded to passengers y Liverpool shipowners. We perceive the renowned clipper, Red Jacket, sails for Melbourne on Sept. 3, and as the famous pioneer of the clipper facet now traversing every sea, we hall her periodical departure as an event not to be stiently passed over. She has made the passage from England to Melbourne in sixty-three days, and the round from Liverpool to Melbourne and back, including detention abroad, in five months and ten days. We notice, also, that Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers have some of the finest and fastest clippers in the White Star feet on the berth for Australia and New Zealand—Mermald, for Canterbury, Sept. 1; Charico to Fame, for Melbourne and Auckiand, Oct. 1; Blue Jacket, for Melbourne and Auckiand, oct. 20; Morning Light, for Melbourne, Nov. 20—clippers of world-wide reputation, and worthy of inspection by all classes of intending emigrants—forming a list of ships which for popularity, speed, and accommodation, could not be surpassed at any port in the world. EMIGRATION.—The Australian colonies have at no period since 185

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Aug. 22, 1862.

соурия. £ s. d.	SRASS. Per. 1b.
Best selectedp. ton 96 0 0	Sheets 10d11d.
Tough cake , 93 0 0	Wire 9%d9%d.
Tile 93 0 0	Tubes 11d,-12%d.
Burra Burra 95 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
Copiapo	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 16 0 0
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 0	(hammered), 15 10 0-16 0 0
ditto tubes n 0 1 0- 10%	Ditto, in faggots 18 0 0-19 10 0
Sheathing & bolts 0 0 1016 -	
Bottoms 0 0 11% -	
Old (Exchange) " 0 0 9	
	" Spindle 30 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.	QUICESILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London 6 0 0-6 10 0	SPELTER, Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive 6 0 0	Foreign 17 15 0-18 5 0
Nail rods 7 0 0	To arrive 18 0 0
" Stafford. in London 7 5 0- 7 10 0	SING.
Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 0	In sheets 23 10 0
Hoops ditto 8 5 9- 8 10 0	In sheets 30 10 0-
Sheets, single 9 0 0- 9 10 0	TIN.
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 0 0-4 0 0	English, blocks111 0 0
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 00	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 112 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 5 5 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0	Banca
Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 15 0	Straits
Ditto, Swed, in London, 11 10 0-12 0 0	Commission of the control of the con
To arrive 11 0 0-11 5 0	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0- 2 16 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 7 6- 1 8 6
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees	IX Ditto 1st quality ,, 1 13 6- 1 14 6
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 4 0- 1 6 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 2 10 0- 3 12 6	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 10 0- 1 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	IC Coke 1 2 0-1 3 0
weish Forgerig	IX Ditto 1 8 0- 1 9 0
LEAD.	Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0
English Pig 19 15 0-21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet 21 0 0-21 5 0	
Ditto red lead 22 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. 1b. 8 4d.,8 4d.
Ditto white 28 10 0-30 0 0	Sheetsp. 1b. 8d.
Ditto patent shot 22 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 12 6- 6 15 0
Spanish 19 0 0	in London 6 12 6- 6 15 U
* At the works, 1s. t	
At the works, is:	

REMARKS.—Our market continues generally in a very inactive condition; the business doing is principally confined to the execution of orders given out by merchants for shipments to India and the Continent. The home trade is extremely dull, and sellers find considerable difficulty in inducing consumers to make purchases beyond their immediate requirements. It is, however, considered by many that they have about reached their minimum, and that any appearance of animation would cause a rapid advance in current rates.

in current rates.
COPPER.—Manufactured remains without alteration in fixed rates COPPER.—Manufactured remains without alteration in fixed rates. For some time past there have been orders in the market limited to 10d., but without being taken by makers, they having refused hitherto to make contracts below 10½4; and now the market is again firmer, and a large business having been done to-day at full price—10¼d., which is now generally demanded by sellers. Cake and ingot is in fair request; some few parcels have been offering at 92l. during the week. Foreign is in improved demand; Burra Burra is now very strongly held for 95l., and upwards; Kapunda, 94l. to 95l.

Kapunda, 94l. to 95l.
YELLOW METAL rather more in request, at 7\$d.; sellers ask 8d. for

Yellow Metal rather more in request, at 74d.; sellers ask 8d. for braziery sheets; 84d. sheathing.

Iron.—Railway bars are firm at the advanced price, makers for the most part being well supplied with orders. Merchant bars are in good ordinary request, and higher in price; now quoted 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. at the works, and 6l. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire descriptions have greatly improved in demand. Makers of first qualities now ask full list prices. Swedish bars are in very limited supply, and exhibit rather an advancing tendency; quoted 11l. 10s., ex ship, for good specifications. Scotch pigs have been rather drooping during the week; mixed numbers quoted about 6d. lower—viz., 55s.

SPELTER.—The spelter market is dull, and prices remain unaltered, at 17l. 15s. to 18l.

Lead.—English pig can now be bought freely at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s. for ordinary soft quality, and 2ll. 10s. WB; enquiry very sluggish. Pipe, shot, and sheet slow of sale at quotations. Spanish pig, 19l.

Trn.—English has been a little more asked for since the decline; there are sellers at about 20s. below fixed rates. In foreign, Banca is quiet; fine Straits slightly improved, now quoted 11ll., at which price business reported.

Steel without alteration, and in fair request.

Glasgow, Aug. 21.—Our market has been very animated, as high as

GLASGOW, Aug. 21.—Our market has been very animated, as high as 55s. 6d. cash having been paid for warrants. Since then the price has given way to 54s. 3d., rallying again to 55s., at which we close quietly, rather sellers. The furnaces put out of blast, owing to the strike, will be in blast again in a day or two, some arrangement having been made for allowing the "locked-out" men to return to their work. The shipments for the weak warre:

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? How often have we found that out of half-a-dozen learned and scientific men, who have devoted their time to the study of mental diseases, three of them will show, seemingly by the clearest evidence, that a man is mad, and the other three, also, by what seems equally clear arguments, prove that he is sane! And when a Chancellor of the Exchequer rises in his place in Parliament, and brings a Chancellor of the Exchequer rises in his place in Parliament, and brings out his budget or his estimate of expenditure and receipts for the future, he will prove that his calculations are the soundest, and his plans the best that could possibly be adopted; and when he tells of what he expects to get from some newly discovered tax-producing lode, he will be applauded of course, and have a host of firm believers and supporters. And then an ex-Chancellor will get up, and declare that what the House had just heard was a tissue, not only of unsound calculations, but of absurd deductions, and he will show, in clear and foreible language, that the budget is a deception and a sham. And to this side of the question, also, there will be firm supporters and adherents; and the battle will wax warm between the "ins" and the "outs" ("bulls" and "bears" in another sense), and the only thing certain will be that the people will have to pay their taxes, and what calculations may be right, and which wrong, will only be proved to satisfaction when they have been sufficiently tested. And if among these learned, practical, and scientific bodies such differences of opinion can and do exist, we must not, perhaps, be surprised in a case so peculiarly and do exist, we must not, perhaps, be surprised in a case so peculiarly open to differences of opinion, that the columns of the *Mining Journal* contain, week after week, the most contradictory statements imaginable upon the merits of the silver lode at Wheal Ludcott. We find well-known practical men arrayed in opposition to each other, and giving strong opinions on both sides of the question, and the partizans on either side, or the upon the merits of the shiver tools at which and giving strong opinpractical men arrayed in opposition to each other, and giving strong opinions on both sides of the question, and the partizans on either side, or the
"bulls" and "bears," carry on the war with no little acrimony and illfeeling. With some the mine is a fountain of wealth, with others it is a
worthless scheme, and to many, we fear, it has proved what we feared it
might on its first discovery—"an ignis fattuis, that bewitches and leads
men into pools and ditches." Our caution in the first instance was scarcely
regarded, and the shares rose to 25%; and while we have since declined
to express an opinion upon the value of the mine, we have strongly condemned the means taken to depress and stigmatise it for mere market
operations. That shares went beyond their value in the first excitement
no one can doubt; but if the mine be as its manager wrote to us on the
7th, and upon which we remarked at the time, those who caused the shares
to rise by their purchases, and then created the panic by selling "bears"
of large numbers of them, and then used every means to knock them
down, should now, at least, allow the mine to stand upon its own merits,
for where such differences of opinion exist, time only can apply the true
test of its value.

test of its value.

During the week the MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather quiet, and void of any speculating excitement, even in the, of late, fluctuating stocks. There are more enquiries for such steady investments as Devon Consols, South Caradon, Wheal Seton, East Caradon, Providence Mines, Wheal Margaret, Marke Valley, West Seton, Trelawny, &c. And among progressive mines there has been large orders for East Grenville and Grenville, and a good business done in North Crofty, East Rosewarne, Unity, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Bottle Hill, North Downs, and others. East Caradon shares rose suddenly, soon after our last, to 48, from which it was surmised that the lode had been cut in the 70 fm. level, which was not the case. The shares gave way early in the week to 46½, 47, but leave off 47 to 48; the latest report shows no material change in any of the ends,

but the ground in the 70 cross-cut is still very favourable for ex. and its probable the lode may be cut before Monday or Tuesday sen; said and upon which a rise or fall of 20,000?, may depend, we would man at the sole of the sen o

21s.
On the Stock Exchange there has been very little business transation Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were official recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Brea, 12], 11], 10], 11 11\frac{1}{2}, 11\frac{3}{2}; Wheal Ludcott, 10\frac{1}{2}, 9\frac{1}{2}, 9\frac{1}{2}, 10; East Caradon, 43, 43], 47], 4 Marke Valley, 10\frac{1}{2}, 10\frac{1}{2}; Stray Park, 30\frac{1}{2}; Tincroft, 10\frac{1}{2}, 10\frac{1}{2},

The closing quotations for shares in new u The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Bark Hindostan, 1, \(\frac{1}{2}\) dis.; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, par, \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.; Bark of Queensland, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) dis.; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.; Io don and Middlesex Bank, par; General Rolling Stock, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.; Io London Park, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.; Metropolitan Wagon, 1, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) prem. Tar actions were also reported in Parkgwyn, par to \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem.; Quebrada, 1
1\(\frac{1}{2}\). The share list of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bayell be observed on Thursday. 14. The share list of the 14 will be closed on Thursday.

14. The share list of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Flate Is will be closed on Thursday.

The prospectus of another gold company—the Dolfreynog Misi Company—has just been issued, Messrs. Charles Heneage, Thos. Holto Robert Kenyop, H. A. Sandford, and F. Twynam, composing the bof direction. The capital has been fixed at 20,0004, in shares of Il ear and the property is described as possessing all the elements of such six miles from Dolgelly, and to the west of the River Afon-Wen. The Dolfrwynog Mines are situated in the parish of Llanfachreth, also six miles from Dolgelly, and to the west of the River Afon-Wen. The property extends over 170 acres of land, and comprises the sets of Dofrwynog, Tynsinonai, Bwlch-rhoswen, and Rhoswen, which are held tack-note, convertible into lease for twenty-one years, at 25t. restmerging into a royalty of 1-15th. The strata are precisely those point out by Sir Roderick Murchison as "the most usual position for gold and Mr. T. A. Readwin, than whom no one has had greater experience Merionethshire, states by "far the richest discoveries of gold have be made at the Dolfrwynog, Prince of Wales, and Clogan Mines. I have extracted gold from each of these mines at the rate of 300 to 400 ms. ton." The vendors are to receive for the transfer of the property, my which a large amount has been expended, 1000t, in cash, 4500t, in past haves after the first division has been paid. There are four distinct lodes, mostly presenting promisin has been paid. There are four distinct lodes, mostly presenting promisin the country of the property of the prope

like distance, specimens of great value and beguty have need provided in visible to the naked eye in some specimens, and upwards 3 czs. to the ton has been obtained from ore containing no visible gold. It will be seen, upon reference to another column, that the property the Atlas Tin and Smelting Company is in course of vigorous derely ment, and presents satisfactory indications. The directors have arise themselves of the power accorded in the prospectus of adding 25 per certain shares upon any such number of the unissued shares as may be as up by parties other than proprietors in the late company.

The directors of the Don Pedro North del Rey Mining Company has announced a fresh issue of shares, for the purpose of enabling these announced as fresh issue of shares, for the purpose of enabling these

The directors of the Don Pedro North del Rey Mining Company has a announced a fresh issue of shares, for the purpose of enabling them a complete the purchase of a property in addition to that which formed original basis of the company. This additional property has been missue original basis of the company. This additional property has been missue inspected by Captain Thomas Treloar, who has obtained an enviable restation as a Brazilian miner, from having been for some years the chief at tation as a Brazilian miner, from having been for some years the chief is situated in a district which Captain Treloar believes to be capable is situated in a district which Captain Treloar believes to be capable is situated in a district which Captain Treloar of Brazili producing more gold than any other locality in the empire of Brazili is well supplied with water. Three anriferous lodes intersect the propert is well supplied with water. Three anriferous lodes intersect the propert is well supplied with water. Three anriferous lodes intersect the propert was all of which have yielded large quantities of ore. According to an estimate year, cost for working 8500L, and the produce 9971L; for the second year, cost for working 8500L, and the produce 19,942£; and for the three the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will amount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will a mount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will a mount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will a mount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will a mount to 29,912 year the cost will be 12,924L, and the produce will a mount to 29,912 year the co

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e:-Bank ar, ‡ preu ensland, l prem.; Lo rem.; Nor em. Tran ebrada, l Plate Ba

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the property one development of the care in a party of the care in a

awill be fally opened out. So confident is Capt. Treloar of the great will be fally opened out. So confident is Capt. Treloar of the great will be fally opened out. So confident is Capt. Treloar of the great is consistent of three years, the returns will be equal, if they do not the celebrated mines of the St. John Del Rey Company is the already stated in these columns that the services of Capt. Treliables secured by the Don Pedro Company, and that he purposes and England on Sept. 8, to take possession of the company's property, is sawith commence active operations.

The Patymawr and Chwchyrarian Silver-Lead Mines, situated at indiffer, and surrounded by the Frongoch, Goginan, Logylas, Cwm-leady of the Company, with a capital of 25,000%, in shares of 24. each, under the title solver Mountain United Mines Company, the Cawchyrarian being meigl portion of the property. Capt. Matthew Francis writes that interprated or Goginan), the next mine to the north, was developed in 6500. Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Painter likewise report fawith a capital of the property. Capt. Matthew Francis writes that its offer of Goginan), the next mine to the north, was developed in \$500. Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Painter likewise report falley and the property of the undertaking, and Capt. Charles Raw, its supervision of the property, plant, and machinery, is to be transite to be company for \$000\$%, half of which is to be in paid-up shares, in the company for \$000\$%, half of which is to be in paid-up shares, it is because of \$4\$ cach controlled to the company with a capital of 100,000\$%, in shares of \$5\$ cach to the company with a capital of 100,000\$%, in shares of \$5\$ cach to the company with a capital of 100,000\$%, in shares of \$5\$ cach to the company with a capital of the constituted, upon the limited to the controlled to the controlled to the controlled to a foreigner for numbers of a very excellent quality of carpeting from ground cork, which it is of the principle, for developing a patent granted to a foreigner for numbers of a very excellent quality of carpeting from ground cork, which it is the production of an account has now been made, which results in the production of an excellent and the controlled to the controlle

as areful estimate of costs and returns, it is shown that a nett profit in 10 feb per cent. Per diem may be realised.

Im Mine Share Market.—Wicklow Copper Mining Company's save much enquired for during the week, but holders not being fig to make concessions on the last rise, transactions were limited, and as last rates, of 42l. The shares of the Mining Company of Ireland and hads more freely at slight fluctuations, but maintaining, on the interpretation of last week, of 18l. 7s. 6d. General Mining Compilars are weaker, business having been done at 4l. 17s. 6d., or the last price, and being now on sale. Connorree and Carysfort shares which the beginning of the week, the former being on sale at 26s., the last falling, on 2l. 10s. paid, at 30s., offering inducements for inmediated by the amount of capital at command for working, and the dances of having two or three productive mines, if well managed, the last careful observations, come to the conclusion that some of septimis made at the last meeting of the shareholders respecting the meets of the mines are well founded; but that it would, however, meet fair to lay blame more to the manager than to the board of direct. It will be a shareholders at Carysfort had been directed from the offices in the will be parental solicitude for the sobriety of the shareholders, that emetations of speedy profits should not be raised to an unhealthy it has paternal solicitude for the sobriety of the shareholders, that emetations of speedy profits should not be raised to an unhealthy it has paternal solicitude for the sobriety of the shareholders, that emetations of speedy profits should not be raised to an unhealthy it has paternal solicitude for the sobriety of the shareholders, that emetations of speedy profits should more be raised to an unhealthy it has been permitted to be made which have by no means proved man. Of course, if a board of directors will force the management of unstrought of the impersion of the sown of the source of the management of unsay apparently misspent m

htm.—In our last Journal, p. 553, in the 27th line of "Irish Mine Share Mathematics," read "ore stock."

The Ticketing, on Thursday, 5007 tons of ore were sold, realishadd, 0a. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, strenge produce, 6½; average price per ton 44. 16s. 6d.; quantities are a sold tone 11.

- oppor,	306 K	ms 11	cwts.	The	follov	ving	are t	he	parti	cula	rs:-	-
U. Saar	Production   11 cwts. The following are the particulars:—   Production   Production   Price per ton. Ore copper.											
X 9990		£120	80	61	£	£5	0	6 .		£77	14	0
E APT1	*****	117	70	7		5	9	6 .		78	0	0
1 96/1	*****	120	11 0	61	4	5	1	0 .		78	1	0
B. 2007	*****	121	00	69	2	5	1	6 .		78	10	0
MAI		123	17 0	63	4	. 4	16	6 .		78	18	6
Bile brice no	r ton	of	ac, ene	advan	ice nas	Dee	a in	rne	stat	ldar	T 05	.,
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a une me	onth, 1	he ad	vance	has be	en in	the	stan	dar	d 18	L. 8	nd i	in
nee ber ton	of ore	about	10			onto.				.,		***

is Minera Mining Company annual general meeting, held at a Minera Mining Company annual general meeting, held at a large 4, a dividend of 61. 5s. per share was declared, making the amount a large 4, a dividend of 71½ per cent. on the share capital.

In Whell Owles meeting, on Aug. 15, the accounts for the three three of the company of

ske many was declared, leaving creatic balance, 2006. 188. Md. A divident of the credit of many.

During the quarter there were 237 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. driven in levels; the state of the credit of the credit of the state in that and winzes; and 33 fms. 3 ft. 5 in. stoped on tutwork for the state in that and winzes; and 33 fms. 3 ft. 5 in. stoped on tutwork for the state in the state and the state in the state and the state in the sta

is it it is a solution of the cost for the four months of the many solutions of the cost and the

a continuation, with Jodes maintaining a similar bearing and angular dip, they believed it to be an esteprise which cambot fall to fulfil their most sanguine expectations.

At South Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Aug. 15, the accounts showed a credit balance of 47. 15s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captain James Wolferstan says—"Our prospects are of the most favourable description, and there is every reason to expect a successful result." The calls unpaid amount to 1011.

At the North Levant Mine meeting, on Aug. 12, the accounts for the six months ending June showed—Balance last audit, 2104. 7s.; mine cost, 1204. 3s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 3204. 5s. 10d.—1734. 16s. 3d.—2all, 18f.; a undries, 10s. 6d.; tin sold (less dues and income tax), 12674. 14s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 4484. 11s. 8d. A call of 4s. per share was made. It was recoved that the propriety of creeting an engine on the eastern part of the mine be considered at the next meeting. The report of the agents (Capts. J. Bennetts and J. Thomas) stated that looking at the number of lodes to the south, and the locality in which they were situated, they thought there was every probability of those and the Geever lode turning up productive when properly developed. There were employed anderground on tutwork and tribute 40 men and 6 boys; the tributes average 12s. in 11.

At the Wheal Polimear meeting, on Aug. 14 (Capt. John Dally in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 6804. 68 at a minercet 13s. 2304. 7 at 64 to 18c. 48 at 184. 184. 184.

At the Wheal Polmear meeting, on Aug. 14 (Capt. John Dally in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 6251. 9a. 2d.; mine cost, Jan., 290.7 rs. 5d.; Feb., 379.1 (0a. 7d.; March, 374.1 0a. 3d.; April, 3871. 17s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 6841. 11s. 10d.; dess, 1371. 2s. 8d. = 29791. 9s.—Copper ore sold, Feb., 6161. 13s. 7d.; March, 6521. 10s. 6d.; April, 5591. 5s. 1d.; May, 4641. 16s. 3d.; nundic, 2611. 11s. 2d.; carriage of copper ore, 1451. 7s. 6d.; carriage of mundic, 471. 14s. 10d.; leaving debit balance, 2211. 12s. 1d. The report of the agents (which appears in another column) states that they had expected their profits for the last four months would have been 10004, but the drop in the price of copper and mundic had seriously affected it, and they found it but 7201.

At the North Minera (adjourned) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. P. Thomas in the chair), a resolution was passed authorising the directors to issue 6000 (11.) shares, to be allotted, pro rata, among the present shareholders upon the payment of 8s. per share, payable in two instalments. Details in another column.

At the Union Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 291. 18s. 9d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Amman (Aberdare) Colliery Company special meeting, on Tuesday (Sir Edwin Pearson in the chair), convened for the purpose of revising the Articles of Association, the alterations suggested from the chair were adopted. They embraced powers to the directors to make the remaining calls, to borrow on mortgage, and the abrogation of several clauses which, it was thought, would have impeded the company's future operations.

braced powers to the directors to make the remaining calls, to borrow on mortgage, and the abrogation of several clauses which, it was thought, would have impeded the company's future operations.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company (first general) meeting, at Liverpool (Mr. Naylor in the chair), it was stated that the directors had appointed Messrs. Edward Johnston and Co., of Rio de Janeiro, as the company's agents in Brazil, and on Mr. Thomas Tregalias proceeding there, in November last, they directed Messrs. Johnston to employ the services of the highest legal authority in the country to investigate the titles to the Pari estate, and conduct on their behalf the transfer of the property from its then owner to the company. Messgs. Johnston and Co., with these instructions, appointed His Excellency Senior Antonio Candido da Cruz Machado, whose high position as a legal authority appeared to them to render him the most eligible person for the office, and Messrs. Johnston agreed to pay him the sum of 2400 mill relad on about 250f., as compensation for his services. Upon the arrival of Senior Machado at Pari, he minutely and carefully examined into the titles, &c., of the estate, and pronouncing them to be entirely in order, and superintended the transfer of the property to the company, the purchase from Messrs. Tregalias being thus completed, and the money paid over to them. It has been a matter of very great satisfaction to the directors that every report they have been able to obtain (and these embrace several, both from parties in Brazil and those who have returned to this country, entirely unconnected and uninterested in the company) fully corroborated the highly favourable opinion they from the first formed of the prospects of the mine and its resources. Capt. Bryant is satisfied that he will at once get gold; and upon the question of obtaining labour, which has been considered by some parties as a very serious and questionable one, the directors have the opinion of Capt. Thomas Treloar, who knows the m

LEEDS, Aug. 21.—Only a moderate amount of business has been done mining shares during the past week. The fall in Wheal Ludcott appears to have hat induced on other stocks. Transactions have taken place in Wheal Prudence, Norti allenbeagte, Hebden Moor, and Brea Consols.—E. Brook, Mining Broker, 6, Bank-st

LEEDS, AUG. 21.—The Mining Market remains almost inactive, a ge eral depression being felt, and comparatively very few shares changing hands. These calt in are principally local stock.—John Gledhill and Co.

Coal Market.—On Monday the northerly wind brought 107 fresh ships up, which caused a very heavy market for house coal, but Friday's prices were maintained on the trifling amount of sales effected. Hartley's and manufacturers' met a steady enquiry, at previous prices. Best House coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday 48 more ships arrived. The tone of the market for house coal was dull, and first-class sorts quote a reduction of about 6d. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers', no change to report.—On Friday, 17 arrivals. The tone of the market for all coals was slightly firmer, and prices without alteration. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Lambton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 3d.; Buddle's West Hartley, 14s. 9d.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. per ton: 41 cargoes unsold: 70 ships at sea.

TEPLITZ COAL COMPANY.—The Committee of the Stock Exchange have ppointed August 20 a special settling-day in the shares of this company.

NERBUDDA COAL COMPANY.—The directors have notified to the providetors that they have sufficient funds in hand to meet immediate requirement, and herefore, offer them the option of deferring the completion of the second instalment of it. due on August 31 till November 30, upon payment of interest at the rate of 4 persent, per annum.

ont. per annum.

The Anglo-Danubhan Steam Navigation and Colliery Company are announced the addition to its direction of two Hungarian gentlemen.—Mr. B. W. Veiss, banker, and Mr. Ernest Hollan, of the South Hungarian Rallway Company. trangements have been completed by the company's Chalrman and engineer, during their official visit to the Danubian territories, "which permit the business of the comany being immediately and profitably entered upon."

MOUNT CENIS.—The last accounts from the works for boring the tunnel arough Mount Cenis mention that a distance of 1200 yards has been attained on the rench side, and 720 on that of Savoy. The air at the former distance is perfectly pure.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—CLASS I.—Messrs. W. Bird and Co., of Laurence Pountney-hill, has written the following letter to the Times:—"In your interesting article on Class I., mention is made of the wonderful soundness and excellence of Krupp's fine display of cast-steel, and for the instruction of our home manufacturers you draw special attention to the fact of the spiegeleisen used by him being exclusively that produced at the Cologne-Misen Mining Company's works. But the words actually used—"He consumes all the spiegeleisen produced by Misener and Co., "unfortunately convey the impression that the steel-works at Essen (Krupp's) absorb the whole make of Misen spiegeleisen, and, consequently, leave none to be supplied to manufacturers in this country. Some of our leading frommasters, anxious to attain the same reputation for their manufactures that Mr. Krupp deservedly enjoys, are just now experimenting upon specular iron; and, as it is important they should not be discouraged by any misconception circulated on your authority, we trust you will allow us to state that about 30,000 tons per annum can be supplied of Misen spiegeleisen, identical in all respects with the quality supplied to Mr. Krupp. We are the sole agents for the Misen works, and it rests entirely with English manufacturers themselves whether, in the words of your article, it shall continue to be 'extremely difficult to approach, much more to overtake him' (Krupp), the same raw material being at their command."

Welsh Slate at the International Exhibition.—The public will

take him' (Krupp), the same raw material being at their command."

WEISH SLATE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The public will learn with much gratification that the slates sent to the International Exhibition have competed with a happy result. Amongst those who have obtained medals we find the following:—John Whitehead Greaves, Llechwedd Quarries, Festinlog: Samuel Holland, Festinlog: Messra. Mathew and Son, Rhibbryfdiff, Festinlog: Welsh Blate Company (Lord Painerston), Festinlog: and Liangolien Slate Company. Honorrably mentioned:—Rhosydd Slate Company, Capt. James Oilver, and Capt. Oliver, R.N., The exhibitors are much indebted to Capt. Oliver, E.N., for the trouble and care which he took in having the slates of the various companies properly fixed. Merchants from all parts of Europe, since they have had an opportunity of seeing this valuable Welsh product, have sent orders to such an extent that it will take years to complete them.—North Wales Chronicle.

SUPPLYING WATER TO WATER-WHEELS, -Mr. J. Aitken, of Edinburgh,

Supplying Water to Water-Wheels,—Mr. J. Aitken, of Edinburgh, has patented an invention which has for its object improvements in supplying water to water-wheels. For these purposes in place of allowing water to flow directly as heretofore to a water-wheel, whatever be the form of the wheel, he introduces a syphon between the wheel and the head or source of supply, in such manner that the water from the head rises up the shorter leg of the syphon, and descends through the longer leg of the syphon is the water from the head or source of supply, where the shorter leg of the syphon is situated.

WIND-ENGINES FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Prior to his Highness the Viceroy leaving England, his Excellency, Naber Bey, visited the works of Measurs. Bury and Poliard, Park Ironworks, Southwark, to inspect their wind-engines, and so matisfied was he with the safe construction and workmanship of them that he at once ordered one of the largest size to be sent to Alexandria: and if it answers as anticipated —which Measur. Bury and Poliard are satisfied it will do—an order will at once be sent for 20 more. In England there are already 31 of these engines in use, 14 for the purposes of the homesticad, and 17 for draining and pumpling water for domestic and other uses.

MINERAL OILS.—Every day demonstrates more and more clearly that the county of Linithspow is the head-quarters of the mineral oils in Great Britain. The large establishment at Bathgate for the manufacture of oil from the Torbanehill mineral is well known, and leat week the extensive works belonging to the Broxburn Shate Oil Company commenced distilling oil from the rich shale found in this locality. It may also be mentioned that the Broxburn Shale Oil Company was formed under the Joint-Stock Company commenced distilling oil from the rich shale found in this locality. It may also be mentioned that the Broxburn Shale Oil company was formed under the Joint-Stock Company commenced distilling oil from the rich shale found in this locality. It may also be mentioned that the

New Gun Metal.—The cannons newly cast in Austria for the marine service, and from which so much is expected, are formed from a new alloy called Aleh metal from the name of the inventor. It is composed of copper, 500 parts; sine, 382 (from, 18. Its tenacity is said to be excessive; it is easily forged and bored; when cold it may be bent considerably without breaking; its resistance is far greater than that of from of the best quality. This announcement makes us earnestly wish to learn the fate of the cannon of aluminimum breaze, which M. Christophe cast at his own expense, and which was so severely tried at Vincennes.—Cosmos.

Mine Accidents.—At West Basset and Grylls, John Blewet, 20 years of age, was killed by a fall of roof, through neglecting to properly timber.—At North Dolcoath, Thos. Trevillion, 12 years of age, was killed through falling out of a ladder.—At South Crinnis, William Hooper was buried by a fall of roof, but was soon got out; one leg was amputated above the knee.

LEAD ORES.

446				n Angus			
Mines.		To	ms.	Price per	ton.	Pu	robasers
Llanfyrnach		1	6	.£13 2	6	Slims,	Willyams, &
ditto	******	*******	8	. 7 7	6	di	tto
		Bold or	s the las	h August	£		
Frongoch			10	. 12 4	0	Sime.	Willyams. &
Glogfaur			13	. 12 10	0	Walks	r. Parker &
East Darren			75	14 17	0	di	ilo.
Cwm Erfin			25	15 4	0	di	tto
ditto			16	. 15 4	0	Sima.	Willyama &
		Sold o	n the 21	st Augus		Strings	is infamin, on
Mines.	Tor	ns. Price				Por	ohauere
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ditto	4	2 10	0 0	40	0 0 0	Malha	m, Meaten, de
41110	****	o 10	0 0.	*** 40	0 0 0-	AA SPIRE	r, Parker, &
		SII	VER	ORE.			
		Sold o	n the 181	h Augus	t.		
Mine.	Tons			Amo		Porc	hazers.
Wheal Ludcott							masura.
	*** 0*		•••	** 20000	0 0		
		BI	ACK	TIN.			
		Bold	on the 1	9th July.			
Mines. T	ons c.		Price per		Amount		Purchasers.
Leeds & St. Aub							
				th Augus			- J
Gt. Wh. Fortune	18 19				1313 4	4-	1000
Wheai Vyvyan					58 7		hariestown.
ditto		0 2	42 0	0	10 10		ditto
Trevenen, &c		0 10			397 12		
ditto	1 9	1 1			61 8		ditto
		Sold o	n the 16	th Augus		**-	ditto
Gt. Wh. Vor Utd	91 15	1 15	n the re		1462 18	6	
Leeds & St. Aub.		0 8			273 0		
Lucius & St. Aus.	* 0	0 0	ld on the	0	210 0	0-	ditto
Brotato TTIII	2 19				****		
Bottle Hill		1 20			187 11		_
ditto	0 2	3 8		0	5 7		-
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		COL	PER	ORES			
Sold	hw the	e PARYS MI	NES COM	PAWY OR	the 21st	Angno	
25010	A DE LIN	O L'ARYS MI	DES COM	FARK, OD	tine 21st	ALDERUS	NA.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 6, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Aug. 21.

Mines.	Tons			rice.		Mines. Tons, Price	
	Consols121		£8		0	Phonix Mines 64 £2 18	6
ditto	120		4	2	6	ditto 61 4 5	0
ditto	115		3	5	6	ditto 55 8 11	0
ditto	110		4	8	6	Wheal Crelake 87 2 12	0
ditto	105		3	6	6	ditto 82 3 18	6
ditto			1	7	6	ditto 77 5 3	6
ditto			4	7	0	ditto 72 2 5	0
ditto			3	19	6	ditto 68 4 17	6
ditto			8	11	6	Devon and Cornwall 102 2 5	0
ditto			4	0	6	ditto 99 2 12	6
ditto			8		o	ditto 44 10 1	0
ditto			ñ		6	Bedford United115 4 15	6
ditto			4	4	6	ditto 96 4 9	0
ditto			9	ô	6	Wheal Edward 52 3 2	0
ditto			4	12	6	ditto 51 3 11	ě
ditto	70		Ä	4		ditto 29 1 18	0
ditto	69		7	3	6		6
ditto		****	- 7		6		
ditto			10	0	0		0
ditto		****	4	11	0		0
ditto		****	3	0	0		6
ditto			4	12	6		0
			11	19	0		0
ditto		****	5	2	6		8
ditto		****	5		6	Wheal Emma 58 6 6	
East Caradon		****				ditto 41 3 15	0
ditto		****	4	11	6	ditto 38 1 8	6
		****	5	6	0	Wheal Arthur 81 1 17	0
ditto		****	8	15	6	ditto 30 4 0	0
ditto		****	9	0	6	Sortridge Consols 62 9 2	6
Marke Valley	7108		5	1	6	ditto 32 4 8	0
ditto			4	9	6	Brookwood 55 5 1	6
			5	7	6	ditto 2 15 10	6
			2	19	6	Hawkmoor 29 4 8	6
			2	10	0	Fursdon 28 6 0	6
			4	15	0	Palmountain's Ore 20 1 13	0
ditto	75		3	16	6	Wheal Gill 3 3 7	6
ditto	67		5	5	0		
		-					

					MODUCE.				
	Devon Great Con 1960	£9511	12	6	Wheal Friendship	144	 £1236	1	6
	East Caradon 452	2969	17	6	Wheal Emma	137	 574	15	0
i	Marke Valley 418	1794	8	6	Wheal Arthur	111	 269	17	0
	Phonix Mines 405	1949	11	6	Sortridge Consols	94	 706	11	0
	Wheal Creiake 386	1440	0	6	Brookwood	57	 310	3	6
	Devon & Cornwall, 245	931	11	6	Hawkmoor	29	 128	6	6
	Bedford United 211	976	6	6	Fursdon	28	 168	14	0
	Wheal Edward 157	463	12	6	Palmountain's Ore	20	 83	0	0
	North Robert 150	799	8	6	Wheal Gill	3		9	6

		Amount.	
Vivian and Sons	748	£3623 1	1
Freeman and Co	318	1492 14	-
Grenfell and Sons	2511/2	2427 2	-
Sims, Willyams, and Co	30414	1286 19	-
Williams, Foster, and Co	765	4018 12	- 1
Mason and Elkington	46616	2080 1	-
Bankart and Sons	303		-
Copper Miners' Company	67914	3343 7	-
Charles Lambert	42716	1174 16	:
Newton, Kestes, and Co	158 5-6.	782 6	4
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co		513 7	-
Neath Copper Company	333	1978 13	(

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 454—Fowey Consols 428—Great Wheal Busy 419—West Damsel 581.

—Glifford Amalgamated 264—Craddock Moor 177—Fridaux Wood 113—Wheal Polmer 110—South Crinnis 100—Great Briggan 62.—Great North Downs 62—North Grambler 55—East Polmear 30—Grambler and 86. Aubyn 25—Falmouth and Sperries 28—Wheal Moyle 22—Wheal Jane 18—Great Treveddoe 17—Creegbrawse 15—Buckingham's Ore 15—North Busy 7—Wheal Cubit 2—Total, 2797 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 942—West Seton 437—Tywarnhalie 297—South Tolgus 232—South Frances 277—East Pool 210—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 210—Wheal Hasset 177—North Roskear, &c., 187—East Basset 145—Tolcarne 103—West Stray Park 92—Wheal Uny 61—Tresavean 39—Wheal Harriett 40—Fedn-an-drea 32—West Tolgus 31 North Crofty 29—North Frances 15—Crane 15—Cook's Kitchen 15.—Total, 3624 tons.

		*	81	XXX	OND SA	LE	12	S A										
Year	1.	Tons	Prod		Amo	ant											Cake	
1852	********	4113	 7		£25,867	19	0		£130	4	0		£90	15	0,		£102	10
1853		3670	 7		21,966	0	0		126	13	0		87	8	0		107	10
1854	********	5222	 734		37,028	0	6		136	9	0		98	- 6	0		126	0
1855		4797	 736		35,401	19	0		142	7	0		103	17	0		126	
1856		4925	 714		31,531	1	6		122	18	0		86	0	0		107	10
1857	********	4598	 697		31,010	14	0		140	8	0		99	15	0		117	0
1858	********	4539	 614		24,496	8	0		126	2	0		83	11	0		107	10
1859		3799	 646		21,807	11	6		129	18	0		87	3	0		107	10
1860	********	3874	 6%		23,558	13	6		127	8	0		87	14	0		102	10
1861	********	2015	 65%		16,560	11	9		123	13	0		82	8	0		93	0
T	ne copper in	the or	xpre	880	s the net	t pr	rio	e pe	r ton	of o	cop	pe	r pai	d to	tl	ae	mine	r.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, August 26.—Cuba 26, 87, 83, 82, 78, 6, 55, 50, 42, 5, 67, 28—Cobre 92, 89, 88, 67, 66, 14, 13, 12, 11, 6—Knockmahon 98, 88, 33, 96,—Berehaven 100, 63, 38—Laxoy 83, 15—Del Soto 49, 46, 1—Seville 50, 1—Lochwinnoch 25—Karrington 4—Total, 1974 tons.

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This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Smallscombe Freehold Tatate, comprising nearly 170 acres, situate in the parish of Risington, near Newton Abbot, Devon, and working the rich tin lodes and extensive deposits of iron ore thereon. The late company expended several thousand pounds in proving these lodes. At the present shallow depth of the workings, monthly sales of tin have, during this year, been effected; and the prices realized prove it to be of high quality. It is, therefore, confidently believed that at a greater depth (with a comparatively small additional outlay) these lodes will in a few months pay large and continuous dividends. This belief is fally borne out by the reports of Capi. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath Tin Mine (corroborated by other mining captains), and Captain John Warren, who has had the superintendence of the whole of the works from their commencement, and in whose judgment and ability Captain Thomas has expressed the greatest confidence. Copies of Capi. Charles Thomas's report can be obtained at the company's offices.

It is an important feature that this mine has more than paid its cost during the present year.

Prospectuses and reports, as advertised in the Mining Journals of the 19th uit., can

Prospectuses and reports, as advertised in the MINING JOURNAL of the 19th ult., can be had at the offices of the company, and application for the remaining shares must be made in the following form:—

#### THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original shareholders, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. in shares will be added: that applications, however, must be made to me on or before the 18th proximo.

7, George-yard, Lembard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

#### Notices to Correspondents.

Provincial Brokers.—We have repeated enquiries for a list of agents in the provinto whom communications may be addressed from existing or contemplated compan for business purposes. Those gentiemen who may be desirous of having their nar given to secretaries or projectors will, perhaps, be kind enough to forward an initiation to that effect.

tion to that effect.

FIRE GLAN-T-PWLL SLATE COMPANY.—Will anyone interested oblige by forwarding the particulars of the legal proceedings in which this company has been recently engaged? That the result has been adverse, I fear, is too true: but that the consequences are so serious as stated, I cannot believe. The officials would, however, do well to keep the shareholders fully informed, to prevent unnecessary alarm. In the locality, the friends of Mrs. Oakeley are very jubliant, and represent our proceedings as not only unbusiness-like, but unworthy.—T. Frazen: Lieerpool, Aug. 20

NOWER CANNOW.—The letter has been received and shall be attended to

NORTH CARADON.-The letter has been received, and shall be attended to

Warwickshire Coal.—T. P. (Wolverhampton)—We are not aware of Warwickshire steam-coal being sold in London to any extent, though it is probable a market might be found, if the price were such as to induce trial to be made of it.

MINING EXCHANGE.—The communication should have been addressed to the Chairm

With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing articles on Mining in the Isle of Man—the Parys Mountain Copper Mines; Mining in Scotland—Visit to the Loch Fyne Mines—No. II.; Meteoric Stones; Australian Mines (the news by the last mail); Copper Mining in South Australia; the St. John del Rey Mine Report; accounts of the South Gorland, Great North Tolgus, and West Penstruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.

and West Penstruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.
With last week's JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the International Jurors' Awards in Class VIII.; descriptions of the articles exhibited by the Stephenson Metal Tube Company and the Colebrookdale Iron Company; Cartier's Iron Minium—a substitute for red lead; Frictional Gearing; Pinel's Safety Apparatus for Steam-boilers; Allen's Improved Iron Bedsteads; Clayton's Brickmaking Machinery; the Electric Experiments at the Polytechnic; Improvements in Gunpowder; Progress of Invention; Deville's Process for the Treatment of Platinum in Masses; the Report of the Manchester Steam-boiler Association; Evans's Treatment of Peat; and the Description of the Great North Tolgus Mine and District.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Among the statutes which were hurriedly passed by the Legislature during the latter days of the last session of Parliament, there is one which capitalists have been auxiously expecting for the last three or four years: we allude to the statute of 25 and 26 Vict., cap 89,—"An Act for the Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations." This Act is a very long and a very important one, and largely affects the recent principle of limited liability. The main features of such principle are preserved intact, so far as the same are applicable to companies the liability in which is limited by shares, but they have been extended to embrace as well companies the liability in which is limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares, as also companies the liability in which is limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares. These are novelties, the former being framed, as it appears to us, to meet the case of a company on the Cost-book Principle, the capital in which, as our readers are aware, is not usually in shares of fixed amount. From time to time it has been urged in these columns that the joint-stock principle was not suited to mining companies, for the reasons that the cost of proving a mine could scarcely if ever be foreseen, and the amount of capital and number of shares could rarely be fixed with certainty; and, therefore, that capital divided into shares of a determinate amount, without which limited liability could not be enjoyed, was inconvenient and inapplicable. This difficulty is now obviated, and all the advantages of the limited liability principle rendered applicable to mining on the Cost-book System. This is a boor, and a very great one, and will doubtless place mining companies on a safer and more satisfactory footing. We may also add that from a consideration of other points of the Act we draw the conclusion that the Legislature would gladly see the joint-stock principle largely applied to Cornish companies, for it not only con I have may be the Vice-Warden administering the Stannary law in the metropolis. Whether this will work well in practice remains to be seen, but this we know that complaints have been often urged by London shareholders of the inconvenience of a winding-up at Truro, 200 miles at least from the domiciles of the majority of the shareholders, and that e above enactments have been specially designed to meet the objection. There are other salient features of the new Act, which did space permit

we would now descant upon, particularly upon the winding-up portion, which unfortunately monopolises about one-half of the 202 sections into which the statute is divided. The law as stated in this portion is not only very prolix in expression, but is so intricate and unsatisfactory that we impatiently look forward to the time when windings-up will be governed by a few concisely expressed principles, worked by a simple and inexpensive formula. Notwithstanding this blot, the Act is, taken as a whole, an amelioration of the old law, and as such we cordially welcome it, and re-

amelioration of the old law, and as such we cordially welcome it, and recommend it to our readers.

We have stated that the Act is in many parts very prolix, and that in other parts the law is laid down in an intricate and confused manner; this is so true that the bare Act is unintelligible to a reader without very close study, aided by a competent knowledge of legal principles; and, therefore, in order to meet the wishes of the many, we have arranged with Mr. Thomas Tapping, the author of the "Cost-book Prize Essay" and other mining works, to publish a cheap, compendious, and popular exposition of the new Law of Joint-Stock Companies, designed as a practical guide to capitalists, promoters, and all others interested in the subject. As Mr. Tapping is now engaged upon the work, and has promised to produce the MS, with all possible dispatch, we believe we shall be enabled to lay the work before our readers in the course of a few weeks, and in ample time

for the use of those persons who desire to register compa new Act, and avail themselves of lesser stamp duties comes

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN,

The inquest on the bodies of Robert Hilton and Peter Chadwick, in The inquest on the bodies of Robert Hilton and Peter Chalwit, to men killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Scott-lane Colliery, Black rod, near Wigan, worked by Messrs. Woods and Son, was reamed a scries of six, placed down, according to the evidence of John Smether the colliery manager, five years ago. The boilers were all new, were man the colliery manager, five years ago. The boilers were all new, were man ploded boiler, situated close to the colliery, was used for the prince of winding on the day, and for pumping during the night. On the wening of the five happing the day, and for pumping during the night. On the wening of the five about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hanter of the half-decoration of the part in the centre of the half-decoration with the boiler, which was one of the pair in the centre of the half-decoration with the boiler was divided into two portions, one of which was the winding of, and the boiler was divided into two portions, one of which was the winding of, and the boiler, which was knocked down by the concusion. The ritius was scattered in all directions, doing considerable damage. The engine is considerable damage. The engine is the spot, and Chadwick, who had visited the works for chat and pastines. Was injured that he died on the following day. The fireman escaped with will be a fire the injured that he died on the following day. The fireman escaped with will be declared the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the sain and the water gauges and saiety-valves on the six boilers, and found the water gauges and the boiler with the sain and the sain and th The inquest on the boules of a boiler at the Scott-lane Colliery, Blar rod, near Wigan, worked by Messrs. Woods and Son, was rear thickness of the plates in inches, D the diameter of the bolier in feet, F the press steam above the atmospheric pressure. Applying this to the explicted killer of  $8 \times 80 + 28 = 90.46$  inch as the thickness which the plates should have been (or the

750
as with the Belgian rule), instead of 0.375, the thickness of the plates of which the was made. He gave this Belgian law, as it was manifestly at variance with the meas at which boliers are worked in this country, and he trusted that the matter of the state of a sider with the state of was made. He gave this Belgian law, as it was manifestly at variance with the ness at which boilers are worked in this country, and he trusted that the mater were receive further attention from our engineers, as it might result in uniformly of particular in the manufacture of iron, it was impossible to get plates always of a suffer sten and it was always better to have the plates a little stronger, to meet used casts allow for safety is not sufficient, and may be the cause why so many enjasons allow for safety is not sufficient, and may be the cause why so many enjasons place without any assignable reason. The practice of plecing boilers must also be cause a difference in the contraction and expansion of the new and old parts. Matches a place without any assignable reason. The practice of plecing boilers must also be cause a difference in the contraction and expansion of the new and old parts. Matches are also better than the contraction and expansion, which might be avoided if believe constructed of uniform quality and thickness.—The jury expressed themeives satisfied with the explanation given, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Dash."

TABLE OF THICKNESSES FOR THE PLATES OF CYLINDRICAL BO OF IRON OR COPPER, calculated according to the Belgian and Mr. D

inson's For		-								
Diameter of			team ir	ospheri	c pressi	re, per	ndurate	men.		-
Boiler.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	30 lbs.	40 lbs.	50 lbs.	60 lbs.	70 lbs.	-		
Feet.	Inch. 0·17 0·19	Inch. 0.21 0.24	Inch. 0.25 0.29	Inch. 0.29 0.35	Inch. 0.33 0.40	Inch. 0.37 0.45	Inch. 0.41 0.51	Inch. 0.45	Inch. 0.49	10
6	0.20	0.27	0.33	0.40 0.45	0·47 0·53	0.23		1		

Gold in Wales—Crown Claims.—With regard to the Cambrian of solidated Gold Mining Company the question has been raised, whether the event of the gold proving to exist in workable quantities the Cowa not a right to claim it, and thus leave the shareholders in a very swing free gold be worth working there is no difficulty in obtaining a fit the gold be worth working there is no difficulty in obtaining a fit the gold be worth working there is no difficulty in obtaining a fit the gold be worth working there is no difficulty in obtaining a fit the worst result likely to accrue, even should the Cambrian Company neglected to secure the license, would be the exaction of 1-10th instead of the company of the comp

GOLD EXTRACTION—MERCURY versus BLANKETS.—In the nonopen court of the eastern annexo of the International Exhibition, the
Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company exhibit the necessary suing, washing, and amalgamating apparatus, for showing the whole
cess of extracting the gold from the matrix which contains it, and w
glad to be enabled to state that during the past week the machiner
been got to work, several tons of aurifeous quartz having been be
over, that the modus operandi may be thoroughly understood. The
portion of the machinery is a battery of twelve stamps, upon the Cu
principle, to which motion is given by a powerful little tarbine, mas
tured by Messrs. Easton and Amos. The auriferous quartz is felin
a hopper behind the stamps' heads, the crusled stuff passing under
being received in boxes of mercury, which extend along the a hopper behind the stamps' heads, the crushed stuff passing under being received in boxes of mercury, which extend along the front heads. The tailings escaping from these mercury boxes pass over 6 or 8 feet of ripple-boards, which are so divided as to form six lost dinal channels. The two outside pairs are provided with blankers, the centre pair has copper plates and mercury. By the time the best of the ripple-boards are reached, scarcely a particle of gold remains are assured that in practice the copper plates and mercury are found are assured that in practice the copper plates and mercury are found the ripple-boards have been furnished as described. At a moment like the ripple-boards have been furnished as described. At a moment like the present, when the working of the auriferous deposits of Wales is can be considered to the present of the surface of the surface of carriers to be made to discover the best mode of extraction gold, a visit to the gold-crushing machinery at South Kensington of fail to be generally interesting.

DISCOVERT OF A COAL FIELD UPON THE NETHERRY ESTATS—
GEOLOGY OF THE BORDER.—Upon several previous occasions we alluded to the very valuable papers communicated to the North of land Institute of Mining Engineers by Mr. Edward Gibsone, and so now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his labor now to congratulate that gentleman having his labor to the manager of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway and Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway and Gibsons, and the Border Union Railway and Gibsons, and the Mr. Gibsons was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway and

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Y ESTATE-coasions we is a North of it cone, and we is this labourn the seam of from surface some was form and has provided than any led to be the toil, Mr. Gill Hed Sand

the mountain limestone had always been known, but Laghell the canonbie field coal seams as well as the Permian singlesing had never beeen correctly shown on any map; he discovered, stay all the Canonbie field coal seams as well as the Permian singlishing the magnesian limestone, and his efforts have now been about the the discovery of another coal field on the south of the River initialising the magnesian limestone, and his efforts have now been sensed by the discovery of another coal field on the south of the River The quality of the coal on the Netherby estate seems to be fully in that of the Newcastle coal, whilst the facility with which it may writed cannot fail to enable it to maintain a position in the market. Since it is not still be seen to be suffered to maintain a position in the market. Since it is still be seen to be seen that the township of Solport and the since district be benefited, but great advantages must accrue both to see the strike hallway and to the Silloth Railway and Dock, so that is mobale that the honour that will reflect on Mr. Gibsone from the signal that the honour that will reflect on Mr. Gibsone from the signal that the honour that will reflect on Mr. Gibsone from the signal will be seen to be supposed to the continuous signal with the value of his discoveries been discussed, instead of the question and the canonbic coal field is a "regular" coal field, or otherwise, and without reading the paper at all.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-1862.

na display of copper ores in the South Australian court is very exten and may with justice be considered to constitute the most important ion of this mineral that is exhibited at South Kensington. The an continent is indeed a rich one in minerals, and a most valua smallar continent is indeed a rich one in minerals, and a most valuaappeadage to the British Crown. At present, however, we intend to
mis carelves to a description of the contribution made by the southern
aims of the island, from what at the present time appears to be the
size source of its wealth, also a short account of its mines. The
mines of South Australia have obtained a world-wide celebrity
at law not prove uninteresting to our readers to give a brief outline of
listory, together with a succinct statement of the financial results of sury, together with a succinct statement of the financial results of urous speculations. In subsequent numbers we propose to review dents of the other divisions of the island, and to give some account gold fields of Victoria and New South Wales, the almost fabulous is of which have altogether thrown the El Dorado of the American at (California) into the shade. The Burra Burra Mines were the cient (California) into the shade. The Burra Burra Mines were the said any consequence which were started in South Australia, and the stable success of the operations carried on there had a sort of magical these on the establishment of this colony. Speculators and miners and parts of the world flocked in thousands to share, if possible, the effeture of those who opened the Burra Burra; and, without doubt, awald have met with disappointment had not the more dazkling prosed Victoria and New South Wales drawn away so large a proportial that class which had contributed to so great an extent to the succeive stabilishment of the copper mines of South Australia. We now the practical minors, and it was this very class of men who reaped a substantial and less alluring mines of copper for a time was appendical to the interests of South Australia, and as the price of his was doubled by the scarcity of hands, capital that was originally usual consequence, many speculations, which at the outset appeared small their present position of neglect, the steady and unfluctuating mass Barra Burra, and other mines of which we shall hereafter speak, slamiy offer sufficient inducement for the renewal of work at such in, who below the secretary commenced in the very 1845, with the motest surpress of the start of the renewal of sort at such in, who below the first commenced in the very 1845, with the motest surpress of the start of the renewal of the motest appeared in the year 1845, with the motest surpress of the start of the renewal of the motest surpress of the start and causes were the only reason of stoppage. The beam in their present position of neglect, the steady and unfluctuating sets at Barra Burra, and other mines of which we shall hereafter speak, also dier sufficient inducement for the renewal of work at such its state of the steady and unfluctuating sets the before-named causes were the only reason of stoppage. The is sure before-named causes were the only reason of stoppage. The is Barra Mines were first commenced in the year 1845, with the moscopial of 1500l. They are situated about 90 miles from the city of the Barra Mines were first commenced in the year 1845, with the moscopial of 1500l. They are situated about 90 miles from the city of the Barra Creek special survey of 20,000 acres, which white on Aug. 16, 1845, by Messrs. C. H. Bagot and G. F. Aston, themselves and others, who were afterwards incorporated as the Soutral simulates Mining Association. The union of the parties represented flux. Bagot and Aston and by Messrs. Allen and Stocks, was entered flux. Bagot and Aston and by Messrs. Allen and Stocks, was entered the set of the property had the survey better the set of the parties represented in the propose of obtaining the special survey that each party had make been most earnestly, but vainly, endeavouring to secure, neither the set of the propose of the parties of 20,000 as flad. Messrs. Kingston and Jacob were appointed to survey the set fine required by Government for a special survey of 20,000 as flad. Messrs. Kingston and Jacob were appointed to survey the sit in immediately on the survey being defined a straight line was minuspersely through the centre from east to west, and, in according the previous arrangements, on Sept. 20, 1845, lots were drawn for set has been mostly of the Burra Burra Mines fell to the lot of small Stocks with the South Australian Mining Association took before the division of the survey. No time was lost in developing lands method of the copper ore which projected on the surface, and and the lot of rich copper ore which projected on the surface, and in the lote of ric anding these disadvantages, the produce of the mines for the cars amounted to nearly 80,000 tons of copper ore, of a richness anything yet met with in the history of mining. And although the orea had to be carted over 100 miles of unmade road to a library of the carted over 100 miles of unmade road to a library and of the ores had to be carried over 100 miles of unmade road to a standard standa see works from their pursuits at Burra Burra to the gold storia. This occurred in the year 1852, and in consequence rengines were stopped, the water allowed to rise to its natural a operations were confined to dry levels, with only 100 work-state of things continued until 1854, and might have remained present time, had not the Government of Sir H. Young, duly the vast importance of resuming the operations of this great at to its atmost limits, taken prompt measures to introduce a set of Cornish miners.

The greatest number of hands employed the great of the grea 1859, when it amounted to 1170 individuals, and the gross of puts from the commencement to the end of 1861 was 836,000.

According to the commencement of the end of 1861 was 836,000. spots from the commencement to the end of record lumps of subsections exhibited by these works consist of several lumps of subsections in matrix of limestone, from a depth of 60 fms., yield—fm 30 to 50 per cent. of metal. Red oxide of copper, associated oxide of iron; red oxide of copper, in matrix of oxide of acide of copper, in silicious matrix; green carbonates of copper; aspeces; dressed ore; blue and green carbonates of copper; aspharet of copper, associated with iron, from the lowest work—subsection of 60 fms., yielding 50 per cent. of metal; green oxide mins, a depth of 60 fms., yielding 50 per cent. of metal; green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate oxide oxide matrix. Such is the description of the specimens exposuh Australia's first great copper mine; we will now proceed

th Australia's first great copper mine; we will now proceed a descriptions of the other mines represented at the Exhibiteir contributions. GERAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY exhibit a large char Northern Copper Mining Company exhibit a large to the doxide, containing a high percentage of copper—say, from the state of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base of the company commenced its operations in the base operations in the

ping ports. The Government have acted very liberally, and in consequence of the improvement effected on the roads by them, cartage can now be obtained at 44. 10s. per ton, at which rate there is now no difficulty in procuring sufficient for present requirements; but with the prospect of a great increase of traffic from this company's and other mines in the North, it is extremely desirable that a tramway should be constructed, and that as speedily as possible. In addition to what the Government have already done, they have promised forthwith to have a township laid out near the Great Northern Company's mine (Nuccaleena), and have also decided upon sinking wells along the line of traffic, the tenders for which they have even now invited contractors to furnish. The company have already shipped off 600 tons of ore to England, and have a considerable quantity now lying ready for shipment. There are several other mines to the North of Port Augusta of very great promise, especially the Yudanamutana. The Kapunda Mine is the next for review, and as it is one of the old-

The KAPUNDA MINE is the next for review, and as it is one of the oldest, as well as most successful, of the South Australian copper mines, we will lay before our readers, first the description of its contribution as exhibted, and then proceed with a brief account of the operations carried on these from the time of companyment. hibted, and then proceed with a brief account of the operations carried on there from the time of commencement. Some very fine specimens of native, or malleable, copper are amongst the most noticeable shewn, which contain nearly 70 per cent. of pure metal. Bell-metal and peacock ores, grey and black sulphurets, blue and green carbonates, muriates, yellow ore, and almost every other variety found in the district are also exhibited by the proprietors of this mine, who, having smelting works, send some very excellent samples of fine copper in cake, and ingots made from ores of which the above are samples. These mines are situated in the county of Light, about 50 miles north-east of Adelaide. They were first discovered in 1843, by Mr. C. S. Bagot, of London. The ore was cropping out on the surface, and was discovered during a search for some straying sheep. The land being then unsurveyed, and the property of the Crown, forming part of Capt. Bagot's sheep run. The survey and purchase having been completed, the first or was raised on Jan. 8, 1844. On Jan 23, the first five dray loads of ore left the mine, and on March 4, 1845, the first horse-whim commenced drawing water, which kept the levels dry until 1847, five dray loads of ore left the mine, and on March 4, 1845, the first horse-whim commenced drawing water, which kept the levels dry until 1847, when a 30-in. double cylinder engine was procured from England, together with pumps; these were got into working order on July 1, 1848, and have continued to work ever since, together with the crushing machinery. The great increase of water in 1850 rendered it necessary to obtain a 36-in. cylinder engine, and larger pumps, which were also attached to the engine first erected. Two smelting furnaces were erected in 1849, but in 1852, the gold mania being at its highest point, they were brought to a stand in consequence of the loss of workmen, and operations were not again resumed until 1855. The mines were also nearly closed, as at one time only four miners remained at work. In 1854 and 1855, however, large numbers returned, and since that period the works have been continued withsumed until 1855. The mines were also nearly closed, as at one time only four miners remained at work. In 1854 and 1855, however, large numbers returned, and since that period the works have been continued without material interruption, and with unvarying success. The last return shows that 302 men and 36 boys were employed at the mines and furnaces. The entire quantity of ore raised from the commencement to the end of 1861 was 35,280 tons, of 21 cwts. The quantity raised in 1861 being 3306 tons, of an average of 18150 per cent. The Wallaroo Mines are of considerable importance, and bid fair to increase with their development. The mine which was originally known as Wallaroo (others in the same district being now often included under that name) was discovered by a shepherd named Boor, on Dec. 17, 1859. In the following February four Cornish miners were employed, and thenceforward operations were rapidly extended, until they reached their present position; there being now employed at the works belonging to this proprietary about 490 men. Several shafts have been sunk, engines, engine-houses, powdermagazines, and other buildings, have been erected, and 11,370 tons of ore were raised up to Jan. 31, 1861. Two steam-engines, of the united power of 180 horses are already employed here; and three more, of a united power of 195 horses, have been ordered in addition. The nature of the ores exhibited by these mines is principally green carbonate; they also exhibit some fine specimens of black ore, silver-grey ore, peacock ore, grey and red oxide, copper glance, and sub-oxide of copper. The mines are at present the property of Capt. Hughes and partners.

The New Cornwall Mineral Association's works are amongst the latest that have been opened, yet, from certain whisperings, we are almost inclined to believe it will rival in richness of produce, if not surpass, the celebrated Burra Burra Mines. The largest block of copper ore shown in the Exhibition is from these works; it is composed of rich grey oxide and gossan, and weighs upwards of 6 tons; it is a most imposing object, and occupies a prominent position in the South Australian Court, very nearly opposite to the Canadian Wood Trophy. The quality of the ore is very high in the standard of richness. At the Duryea shaft a lode was struck about 11 fms. from the surface, from 7 ft. to 8 ft. 6 in. thick, and found to contain 64 per cent. of copper by analysis. Water was here struck, which induced the directors to sink an engine-shaft to the depth of 15 fms., and erect a horizontal, high-pressure, pumping-engine. A drift was then made into the Duryea shaft, in which two winzes have been sunk, one 9 fms. and the other 4 fms. From these winzes rich black ore has been raised, yielding from 52 to 573 per cent. of copper. This mine is nothing like so extensive as the Burra Burra, but what we have stated in connection with it will enable our readers to conclude as to their relative pro-The New Cornwall Mineral Association's works are amongst the like so extensive as the Burra. Burra, but what we have stated in connection with it will enable our readers to conclude as to their relative prospects. It must also be stated that the New Cornwall Mineral Association was only incorporated in April, 1861, and, therefore, have had but very little time to develope the resources of their mine ground, which is composed of fifteen sections, of 80 acres each, making in all 1200 acres. The proprietors say they have sufficient ore raised, and at grass (if valued at the lowest price), to cover the entire expense of opening the mines, erecting engine, and building houses, stores, &c.

The greater consideration was given to the enterpolar capabilities of one

The greater consideration we give to the enormous capabilities of our several colonies, the better acquainted we become with their requirements, and conviction grows stronger that it is not only the duty of English capitalists to seek investments there in preference to gambling in foreign loans, which at any time may turn out as valueless as the Mexican; or the dabbling in such stock as American railways, and have the threat of confiscation hold before them on the slightest robiting difficulty arising between bling in such stock as American railways, and have the threat of confiscation held before them on the slightest political difficulty arising between our own Government and that of the "States." We say it is not only the duty of Englishmen to confine the employment of their capital to such schemes as are within the limits of the great British empire, but that it will ultimately prove to their own advantage, for that empire certainly does possess such opportunities for profitable omployment of capital as no foreign nation can ever offer; or, if offered, give that security for its safety that the British Government can give. We feel, then, that it is not possible to urge too strongly upon those of our readers who have capital to invest the great duty they owe to their country, as well as themselves, in the proper employment of that capital. Australia, India, Canada, British Columbia, British North America, British possessions in Africa, the West Indies, British possessions in Europe, and, lastly, the United Kingdom itself, are each and all forcibly demanding attention—each offering something worthy of notice, and each loudly claiming a share of the uation's capital, every farthing of which they need. Shall, then, these wants be despised and overlooked, and the thing needful be placed at the disposal of the foreigner? of the foreigner?

Amongst the large collection of articles exhibited at South Kensington in which the mining public may not take a prominent interest, but which in reality is of immense importance to the miner for several different purposes, is gutta percha; and it is now our present intention to describe that poses, is guite percha; and it is moved freesent intension by describe that part of the Gutta Percha Company's contribution which is of use to the mining and engineering world; also to give some little information respecting the uses to which it may be applied, such as many practical and clever miners are unaware of at the present time. In the first place, it may not prove uninteresting to some of our readers to give a short account of the mode of obtaining and reducing gutta percha to the state in which it is usually brought previously to being moulded into the many forms that meet our eye, as we survey the varied and extensive stock of the company whose production are the subject of this review, and who may truly be truly considered as the bona fide introducers of gutta percha to the English public. We propose also to give a brief history of its discovery, feeling assured that many users of it, from the universality of its application, merely look upon it as being capable of every transformation to which fancy or requirement may art of the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S ntribution which is of use to the users of it, from the universality of its application, merely look upon it as being capable of every transformation to which fancy or requirement may choose to subject it, and have not taken sufficient interest beyond its suitability to their purposes to enquire how it was discovered, or who was the discoverer. Nor is it our desire simply to give information on this point, but by doing so to show that many of the most useful productions of the present day have been discovered centuries later than they might have been. It is, therefore, to stimulate the spirit of enquiry that we give a concise account of the discovery of gutta percha. ise account of the discovery of gutta percha.

Like several other useful substances and inventions, gutta percha appear

to have had two discoverers about the same time. The one was Mr. Lobb, an agent of the well-known florists of Exeter, the Messrs. Veitch, who visited the East Indies in the year 1842; and the other was Dr. Montgomerie, assistant surgeon to the residency of Singapore, on the Malay Peninsula. He one day observed in the hand of a native woodsman a wood chopper, the handle of which was composed of a singular looking substance, and this excited his curiosity. He questioned the workman in whose possession he saw it, and heard that the material of which it was formed could be moulded into any shape by dipping it into boiling water until heated through, when it became as plastic as clay, regaining when cold its original hardness and rigidity.

Dr. Montgomerie further ascertained that the substance, like caoutchouc, exuded from a forest tree. He then procured specimens in various stages

old its original hardness and rigidity.

Dr. Montgomerie further ascertained that the substance, like caoutchouc, exuded from a forest tree. He then procured specimens in various stages of preparation, and transmitted them to the Society of Arts. They were then subjected to a close and testing examination, the result of which was the award of the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Montgomerie "for a very valuable discovery." Scientific men speedily perceived a few of the great capabilities of gutta percha, and a demand for it commenced, which has now created an important trade. The extent of territory occupied by the percha tree in its several varieties it is impossible even to guess, but it is known to abound not only on the Malay Peninsula, but also on the neighbouring island of Singapore, in Bornec also, and other islands of the vast Oriental Archiepelago. The old Arabian explorers of the East declared, with somewhat of hyperbole, that those sunny seas contained 12,000 isles, and it is not improbable that the tree is scattered over 500,000 square miles of country. At present, however, the trade is confined principally to the island and settlement of Singapore. The tree is ranked by botanists among sapotaceous plants—i.e., those that exude a milky sap. The sap or "gutta" circulates between the bark and body of the tree; the milky fluid exudes from notches cut at intervals down the trunk, and is received in vessels, where it immediately coagulates. It was formerly the custom in vessels, where it immediately coagulates. It was formerly the custom to fell the tress before collecting the juice, but this plan is now proved as unnecessary as it is wasteful; the notches neither injure the tree nor prevent a second accordance.

in vessels, where it immediately coagulates. It was formerly the custom to fell the tress before collecting the juice, but this plan is now proved as unnecessary as it is wasteful; the notches neither injure the tree nor prevent a second accumulation of sap.

The Gutta Percha Company have wisely embarked a considerable capital in seeking to promote the tapping instead of the felling of trees. The thickened fluid, before being finally hardened, is kneaded into compact, oblong masses, generally about \(\frac{1}{2}\) cubic foot in size. This part of the work is performed by women, but the blocks made up for exportation are not always of one shape: the eccentricity or genius of some barbarian forester will sometimes vary them amusingly. The Gutta Percha Company exhibit two blocks, designed to represent fishes. In such instances, however, art, like virtue, must be its own reward, as the blocks, whatever their form, are sold without distinction by weight. This fact, we are sorry to say, has occasioned another sort of cunningness in the Malays, and some of the lowest tricks practised in trade have already become naturalised in savage life—a stone, for example, is frequently found embedded in the centre of the mass to add to its weight. It is, of course, quite impossible to detect the imposition, unless, indeed, the stone should be so large as to render the block unusually heavy for its size. The mischief of the matter is, not that the barbarians get a trifle more than their due, but the machinery of the Gutta Percha Company is liable to be seriously damaged; the keen blade that shears through the gutta percha is frequently notched or broken by coming into contact with the stone. This petty knavery, which we hope the Malays did not learn from Englishmen, is thus a constant source of annoyance and expense. Nor is it to stones that this kind of cheating is confined, for we have heard of such things as cannon halls being found, sometimes as heavy as 14 lbs., in the midst of a block. The chemical composition of pure gutta

discovery of gutta percha, was the substance employed) may be shown by the results of its trial at the Cinderford Collieries, in the Forest of Dean. In the year 1855, in the course of sinking the pumping-shaft to the Cole-ford Hill delf coal, through a very hard grey sandstone rock, a great deal of water was encountered, and, in consequence of grit being sucked into the pump (which was 14 in. diameter), the leather gearing of the bucket would never last longer than 12 hours. This became so serious a loss, not only from the actual expense of renewal, but of valuable time, inasmuch as the water, as a matter of course, rose in the pit, and had to be pumped out again before the sinkers could resume their operations, the manager of the works, Mr. W. H. Jordan, determined to use gutta percha gearing, and, instead of requiring to change the bucket in 12 hours (as with leather), this very bucket lasted six meeks. The Gutta Percha Company exhibit gearing quite ready to be put upon the bucket shell, so that it is simply requisite to send the size of the shell in order to be provided with the gearing ready for use. In the case mentioned of the Cinderford Collieries a large sheet was obtained, and a strip cut off to the size required, and moulded round the shell by the engineer by means of hot water. The plan of getting the gearing complete from the works is, however, by far the best. There are also exhibited speaking tubes for mines, or rather specimens of tubes made for that purpose. It is quite needless to dilate upon the advantages which these tubes offer over the old system of signalling. Ventilating tubes are shown which, in the driving of cross roads, must, from their lightness and perfect air-tightness, be very useful. There are also specimens of alarum tubes, as well as clacks and valves. It has occurred to us that a thin coating of gutta percha over the ordinary round wire-rope, used for winding, would be of great service in frosty weather, for it is well known that wire-ropes are frequently very injuriously affe also specimens of alarum tubes, as well as clacks and vaives. It has occurred to us that a thin conting of gutta percha over the ordinary round wire-rope, used for winding, would be of great service in frosty weather, for it is well known that wire-ropes are frequently very injuriously affected by frost, which makes them crystalline, and thus by destroying the fibre renders them liable to break. Were each strand of a rope to be coated in the manner we have now hinted, we are inclined to believe it would prevent such effects. Gutta percha is also used very extensively in mills and factories for straps and bands. Of this description several specimens are exhibited. These bands may be manufactured any length, and are very much cheaper, and more durable, than leather bands. It is for electrical purposes that gutta percha has, perhaps, proved more valuable than any other. There is a very extensive display in Class XIII. of the telegraph cables coated by the Gutta Percha Company. This consists not only of the contribution which they make themselves, but also of a large collection of cables manufactured by Glass, Elliott, and Company, as well as several other eminent firms which have been covered by this company. To return to their stall in the eastern annexe we saw insulating stools, battery cells, handles for discharging rods, electrotype moulds, and galvanic batteries. Also, an extensive display of articles for chemical purposes, too numerous to mention. There is, as we before said, no limit to the application of gutta percha, and this is clearly demonstrated by the examples shown by this company. We must not, however, close this notice without mentioning a great curiosty that is exhibited by them in the north gallery. It consists of a large sheet of gutta percha, about 12 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, perfectly transparent, and not more than one three hundredth part of an inch in thickness.

WINDING ENGINES FOR COLLIERY PURPOSES .- Near the extreme end WINDING ENGINES FOR COLLIERY PURPOSES.—Near the extreme end of the north-eastern annexe, as some of our readers may by this time have learnt, there are some stands belonging to Class VIII., the principal portion of which is in the western annexe, more than half a mile distant, and amongst these ill-placed stands is one belonging to Messrs. Thiornewill and Warham, the well-known mining machinery makers of Burton-on-Trent. Their display, although by no means an extensive one, is well-deserving the attention of all connected with mining and colliery operations. It consists of a pair of model winding-engines, and a drawing showing the mode in which they substitute equilibrium valves for the ordinary slide. The International Jurors have awarded a prize medal for the excel-

served Tatall and to to a worked by Mr. G

THE

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Capital £35,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the Smallacombe Freehold Estate, comprising nearly 170 acres, situate in the parish of Ilsington, near Newton Abbot, Devon, and working the rich tin lodes and extensive deposits of iron ore thereon. The late company expended several thousand pounds in proving these lodes. At the present shallow depth of the workings, monthly sales of tin have, during this year, been effected; and the prices realised prove it to be of high quality. It is, therefore, confidently believed that at a greater depth (with a comparsatively small additional outlay) these lodes will in a few months pay large and continuous dividends. This belief is fully borne out by the reports of Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath Tin Mine (corroborated by other mining captains), and Captain John Warron, who has had the superintendence of the whole of the works from their commencement, and in whose judgment and ability Captain Thomas has expressed the greatest confidence. Copies of Capt. Charles Thomas's report can be obtained at the company's offices.

It is an important feature that this mine has more than paid its cost during the present year.

Prospectives and records, as advertised in the MINING JOUINAL of the 19th uit., can

spectuses and reports, as advertised in the MINING JOURNAL of the 19th ult., car d at the offices of the company, and application for the remaining shares must be in the following form:

To the Directors of the Atlas Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of the City Bank the sum of £ to your credit, I request you will allot me shares of £! sterling each in the above-mamed company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

Name and surmanse in full.

Address in full.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original share-holders, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. In shares will be added: that applications, however, must be made to mee on referre the 18th preximo.

7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

### Actices to Correspondents.

Provincial Brokers.—We have repeated enquiries for a list of agents in the provinces to whom communications may be addressed from existing or contemplated companies, for business purposes. Those gentlemen who may be desirous of having their names given to secretaries or projectors will, perhaps, be kind enough to forward an intimation to that effect.

tion to that effect.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE COMPANY.—Will anyone interested oblige by forwarding particulars of the legal proceedings in which this company, has been recently eng That the result has been adverse, I fear, is too true; but that the consequences serious as stated, I cannot believe. The officials would, however, do well to ke shareholders fully informed, to prevent unnecessary alarm. In the locality, the for Mrs. Oakeley are very jubilant, and represent our proceedings as not only unness-like, but unworthy.—T. Frazer: Liverpool, Aug. 20

NORTH CARADON .- The letter has been received, and shall be attended to Warwickshire Coal.—T. P. (Wolverhampton)—We are not aware of Warwickshire ateam-coal being sold in London to any extent, though it is probable a market might be found, if the price were such as to induce trial to be made of it.

MINING EXCHANGE.—The communication should have been addressed to the Chairman

With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing articles on Mining in the Isle of Man—the Parys Mountain Copper Mines; Mining in Scotland—Visit to the Loch Fyne Mines—No. II.; Meteoric Stones; Australian Mines (the news by the last mail); Copper Mining in South Australia; the St. John del Rey Mine Report; accounts of the South Gorland, Great North Tolgus, and West Penstruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.

and West Penstruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.
With last week's JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the International Jurors' Awards in Class VIII.; descriptions of the articles exhibited by the Stephenson Metal Tube Company and the Colebrookdale Iron Company; Cartier's Iron Minium—a substitute for red lead; Frictional Gearing; Pinel's Safety Apparatus for Steam-boilers; Allen's Improved Iron Bedsteads; Clayton's Brickmaking Machinery; the Electric Experiments at the Polytechnic; Improvements in Gunpowder; Progress of Invention; Deville's Process for the Treatment of Platinum in Masses; the Report of the Manchester Steam-boiler Association; Evans's Treatment of Peat; and the Description of the Great North Tolgus Mine and District.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Among the statutes which were hurriedly passed by the Legislature during the latter days of the last session of Parliament, there is one which capitalists have been anxiously expecting for the last three or four years: we allude to the statute of 25 and 26 Vict., cap 89,—"An Act for the Incorporation, Regulation, and Winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations." This Act is a very long and a very important one, and largely affects the recent principle of limited liability. The main features of such principle are preserved intact, so far as the same are applicable to companies the liability in which is limited by shares, but they have been extended to embrace as well companies the liability in which is limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares, as also companies the liability in which is limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares. These are novelties, the former being framed, as it appears to us, to meet the case of a company on the Cost-book Principle, the capital in which, as our readers are aware, is not usually in shares of fixed amount. From time to time it has been urged in these columns that the joint-stock principle was not suited to mining companies, for the reasons that the cost of proving a mine could searcely if ever be foreseen, and the amount of capital and number of shares could rarely be fixed with certainty; and, therefore, that capital divided into shares of a determinate amount, without which limited liability could not be enjoyed, was inconvenient and inapplicable. This difficulty is now obviated, and all the advantages of the limited liability principle rendered applicable to mining on the Cost-book System. This is a boon, and a very great one, and will doubtless place mining companies on a safer and more satisfactory footing. We may also add that from a consideration of other points of the Act we draw the conclusion that the Legislature would gladly see the joint-stock principle largely applied to Cornish companies, for it not only con Among the statutes which were hurriedly passed by the Legislature dur-ing the latter days of the last session of Parliament, there is one which

amelioration of the old law, and as such we cordially welcome it, and recommend it to our readers.

We have stated that the Act is in many parts very prolix, and that in other parts the law is laid down in an intricate and confused manner; this is so true that the bare Act is unintelligible to a reader without very close study, aided by a competent knowledge of legal principles; and, therefore, in order to meet the wishes of the many, we have arranged with Mr. Thomas Tappino, the author of the "Cost-book Prize Essay" and other mining works, to publish a cheap, compendious, and popular exposition of the new Law of Joint-Stock Companies, designed as a practical guide to capitalists, promoters, and all others interested in the subject. As Mr. Tapping is now engaged upon the work, and has promised to produce the MS, with all possible dispatch, we believe we shall be enabled to lay the work before our readers in the course of a few weeks, and in ample time

for the use of those persons who desire to register companies new Act, and avail themselves of lesser stamp duties conceided

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN, The inquest on the bodies of Robert Hilton and Peter Chadwick,

men killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Scott-lane Collisty, list men killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Scott-lane Collisty, list ord, near Wigan, worked by Messrs. Woods and Son, was reased a Monday, before Mr. Price, deputy county coroner. The boiler was one a series of six, placed down, according to the evidence of John Smethen by the Haigh Boiler Company, and were considered of excellent construction. The boiler was read to the colliery manager, five years ago. The boilers were all new, wen by the Haigh Boiler Company, and were considered of excellent construction. The during the day, and for pumping during the night. On the swenge of the Paris about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman), about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman) about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman) about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman) about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman) about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), Wm. Hauter (the firman) about 9 o'clock, Robt. Hilton (the engine-tenter), was reacted and the state of the half-dozen above means all of the hole, and the other, about 4 tons in weight, was forced against the chimm that on the control of the industry of the hole, and the other, about 4 tons in weight, was forced against the chimm that the search of the hole, and the the following day. The firman ecaped with some season injured that he died on the following day. The firman ecaped with some season injured that he died on the following day. The season engines was the mining the water gauges and asatety-valves on the six boilers, and found then all read Hilton, the doceased engineer, examined the gauge as few minings versile had mining the hole of men killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Scott-lane Colling, B rod, near Wigan, worked by Messrs. Woods and Son, was rear thickness of the plates in inches, D the diameter of the boiler in feet, F.the press steam above the atmospheric pressure. Applying this to the explode being

 $5 \times 50 + 98 = 0.46$  inch as the thickness which the plates should have been (or the

5×50+98 =0.46 inch as the thickness which the plates should have ben (or bath as with the Belgian rule), instead of 0.375, the thickness of the plates of which have sar with the Belgian law, as it was manifestly at variance with the ness at which holiers are worked in this country, and he trusted that the salter vacceive further attention from our engineers, as it might result in uniformity of sain in the mannfacture of iron, it was impossible to get plates always of a suffers and it was always better to have the plates a little stronger, to meet such cases one under notice, it being quite possible that the very large margin which as allow for safety is not antificient, and may be the cause why so many explains place without any assignable reason. The practice of plecing beliers must also place without any assignable reason. The practice of plecing beliers must also them partly of Low Moor, and partly of a different kind of iron, will also the them partly of Low Moor, and partly of a different kind of iron, will also the constructed of uniform quality and thickness.—The Jury expressed themsive satisfied with the explanation given, and returned a verdict of 'Accidental Dati-

TABLE OF THICKNESSES FOR THE PLATES OF CYLINDRICAL BOR OF IRON OR COPPER, calculated according to the Belgian and Mr. D

Diameter of		ure of a	team ir		iler, be	ng the	pressur	e over e	md abo	Ye
Boiler.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	30 lbs.	40 lbs.	50 lbs.	60 lbs.	70 lbs.	80 lbs.	90 lbs.	1
Feet.	Inch. 0.17 0.19	Inch. 0.21 0.24	Inch. 0.25 0.29	Inch. 0.29 0.35	Inch. 0.33 0.40	Inch. 0.37 0.45	Inch. 0.41 0.51	Inch. 0.45	Inch. 0:49	1
6 7	0°20 0°21 0°23	0·27 0·29 0·32	0.33 0.37 0.41	0.40 0.45 0.51	0·47 0·53	0.23		, de.	97	

Gold in Wales—Crown Claims.—With regard to the Cambrian solidated Gold Mining Company the question has been raised, whethe event of the gold proving to exist in workable quantities the Cross not a right to claim it, and thus leave the shareholders in avery swith the gold be worth working there is no difficulty in obtaining a Criticense. The Vigra and Clogau pay 1-12th royalty to the Crownithe worst result likely to accrue, even should the Cambrian Company neglected to secure the license, would be the exaction of 1-10th insist 1-12th royalty. The executive may, perhaps, consider that the differ would not compensate for the risk of obtaining the license before the ence of the gold is proved.

GOLD EXTRACTION—MERCURY versus BLANKETS.—In the nor open court of the eastern annexe of the International Exhibition, the Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company exhibit the necessary sing, washing, and amalgamating apparatus, for showing the whole cess of extracting the gold from the matrix which contains it, and we glad to be enabled to state that during the past week the machinery been got to work, several tons of aurifeous quarts having been be over, that the modus operandi may be thoroughly understood. The portion of the machinery is a battery of twelve stamps, apon the Coprinciple, to which motion is given by a powerful little turbine, man tured by Messrs. Easton and Amos. The auriferous quarts is fed in a hopper behind the stamps' heads, the crushed stuff passing under being received in boxes of mercury, which extend along the from a a hopper behind the stamps' heads, the crushed stuff passing more being received in boxes of mercury, which extend along the front heads. The tailings escaping from these mercury boxes pas our 6 or 8 feet of ripple-boards, which are so divided as to form six ked dinal channels. The two outside pairs are provided with blanks, the centre pair has copper plates and mercury. By the time be to feet ripple-boards are reached, scarcely a particle of gold remains, are assured that in practice the copper plates and mercury are found the ripple-boards have been finrnished as described. At a moment lift the ripple-boards have been finrnished as described. At a moment lift present, when the working of the anriferous deposits of Wales is could be a visit to the gold-crushing machinery at South Kensington fail to be generally interesting.

DISCOVERY OF A COAL FIELD UPON THE NETHERNY ESTATABLE OF A COAL FIELD UPON THE NETHERNY ESTATABLE OF THE BORDER.—Upon several previous occasions as alluded to the very valuable papers communicated to the North of alluded to the very valuable papers communicated to the North of a land Institute of Mining Engineers by Mr. Edward Gibsone, and we now to congratulate that gentleman upon having brought his later close by discovering a coal field on the Netherby estate—the seems being 5 ft. 8 in. thick, of excellent quality, only 34 fms. from surfact within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsone was for within two miles of the Border Union Railway. Mr. Gibsone was for the manager of the Duke of Buccleuch's Canonibe Pits, and has proved to make the geology of the district understood that any done more to make the geology of the district understood the explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be the explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be the explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be the explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be the explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be explorer. It seems that the district was always considered to be explored. The first has always considered to be explored to be always the first had been described by the first had been described

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the North of the N

Lagholm—the mountain limestone had always been known, but be limited and never been correctly shown on any map; he discovered, a best, nearly all the Canonbie field coal seams as well as the Permian are still as the magnesian limestone, and his efforts have now been as being the magnesian limestone, and his efforts have now been as claiming the discovery of another coal field on the south of the River send by the discovery of another coal field on the south of the River and the Newcastle coal, whilst the facility with which it may wisted cannot fail to enable it to maintain a position in the market. We discovery not only will the township of Solport and the limited district be benefited, but great advantages must accrue both to see the strike Railway and Dock, so that is possible that the honour that will reflect on Mr. Gibsone from the lipidable that the honour that will reflect on Mr. Gibsone from the sing of the coal itself will far exceed any that could have been considered the value of his discoveries been discussed, instead of the question which we cannot be coal field is a "regular" coal field, or otherwise, we grow might at once have seen by simply looking at the plans and the mountain limestone had always been known, but arone might at once have seen by simply looking at the plans and simply looking at the plans are simply looking at the plans and simply looking at the plans are simply looking at the plans a

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-1862.

he display of copper ores in the South Australian court is very extenmi may with justice be considered to constitute the most important heigh of this mineral that is exhibited at South Kensington. The penian continent is indeed a rich one in minerals, and a most valuaincompage to the British Crown. At present, however, we intend to
interest to a description of the contribution made by the southern
clien of the island, from what at the present time appears to be the
interest of its wealth, also a short account of its mines. The
maines of South Australia have obtained a world-wide celebrity,
it may not prove uninteresting to our readers to give a brief outline of
the financial world as tinent is indeed a rich one in minerals, and a most valuamy not prove uninteresting to our readers to give a brief outline of the proventions. In subsequent numbers we propose to review probles of the other divisions of the island, and to give some account polifields of Victoria and New South Wales, the almost fabulous at of which have altogether thrown the El Dorado of the American est (California) into the shade. The Burra Burra Mines were the two consequences which were started in South Australia and the the gold fields of Victoria and New South Wates, the almost rabulous minus of which have altogether thrown the El Dorado of the American minus (California) into the shade. The Burra Burra Mines were the set any consequence which were started in South Australia, and the withble success of the operations carried on there had a sort of magical tance on the establishment of this colony. Speculators and miners mall parts of the world flocked in thousands to share, if possible, the sistence of those who opened the Burra Burra; and, without doubt, reald have met with disappointment had not the more dazzling prosed Victoria and New South Wales drawn away so large a proportion that class which had contributed to so great an extent to the succeedistablishment of the copper mines of South Australia. We now the practical miners, and it was this very class of men who reaped instandantage at Victoria's first gold harvest. The result of such an assignified in infant and less alluring mines of copper for a time was as prejudicial to the interests of South Australia, and as the price of law was doubled by the scarcity of hands, capital that was originally mined for investment in copper mines was otherwise diverted, and, as until consequence, many speculations, which at the outset appeared small for investment in copper mines was otherwise diverted, and, as until consequence, many speculations, which at the outset appeared small in their present position of neglect, the steady and unfluctuating small approach of the subscription of the renewal of work at such several backers, around classes were the only reason of stoppage. The smal and a Burra, and other mines of which we shall hereafter speak, sizely offer sufficient inducement for the renewal of work at such is, such before-named causes were the only reason of stoppage. The mars Mines were first commenced in the year 1845, with the motanial of 1500l. They are situated about 90 miles from the city of bais, in a north-easterly direction, and are comprised within the motanial of 1500l. They are situated about 90 miles from the city of bais, in a north-easterly direction, and are comprised within the star moiety of the Burra Creek special survey of 20,000 acres, which while no Aug. 16, 1845, by Messrs. C. H. Bagot and G. F. Aston, thuselves and others, who were afterwards incorporated as the South mallan Minns Association. The union of the parties represented than Land Aston and by Messrs. Allen and Stocks, was entered as the purpose of obtaining the special survey that each party had read to be a survey of the start of the parties of the purpose the large sum of 20,000l., which say how to that purpose the large sum of 20,000l., which say how to that purpose the large sum of 20,000l., which say how to the survey being defined a straight line was manusersely through the centre from east to west, and, in accordance produced the survey of the Burra Burra Mines fell to the lot of a talk Stocks' party, and the southern moiety became the property merry (forewered known as the Princes and Aston and Ascolar party, and the southern moiety became the property at all Stocks' party, and the southern moiety became the property lam. Bagot and Aston's party (afterwards known as the Princess Mine). An amalgamation of the proprietors represented by Messrs. and Stocks with the South Australian Mining Association took before the division of the survey. No time was lost in developing lattern portion of the survey. On Sept. 29, 1845, the first blast was in the lode of rich copper ore which projected on the surface, and at day the operations (which commenced with ten miners, a smith, alternation) have been continued almost without intermission, to the dividing direct employment on the works to upwards of 1100 argain) have been continued almost without intermission, to the of yielding direct employment on the works to upwards of 1100 minals. The works were at first carried on in a very rude manner, as the aid of machinery, or any of those useful auxiliaries which is the mines of Cornwall, and with but very few experienced miners. It is the mines of Cornwall, and with but very few experienced miners. It is a sample of the mines for the experience anything yet met with in the history of mining. And although the of the ores had to be carted over 100 miles of unmade road to a supment, and thence carried by ship to a market some 16,000 minals, a profit was obtained on the working of these mines for that of the last of the sum o of no less a sun than 438,552L, and that with the small working of no less a sun than 438,552L, and that with the small working a we before stated, of 1500L. Such results have no parallel in any of copper mining in any other country, and from this we ought specific the state of the state and the state of the state o ese works from their pursuits at Burra Burra to the gold storia. This occurred in the year 1852, and in consequence wing engines were stopped, the water allowed to rise to its natural at the operations were confined to dry levels, with only 100 work—This state of things continued until 1854, and might have remained the present time, had not the Government of Sir H. Young, duly the rast importance of resuming the operations of this great the rast in the time that to its utmost limits, taken prompt measures to introduce a specific of Comish miners. The greatest number of hands employed label of Cornish minors. The greatest number of hands employed takes 1830, when it amounted to 1170 individuals, and the gross at post from the commencement to the end of 1861 was 836,000. The second consist of several lumps of sulfaces of copper, in matrix of limestone, from a depth of 60 fms., yieldad oxide of copper, in matrix of oxide of copper, in matrix of oxide of the second copper, in silicious matrix; green carbonate of copper, matrix of oxide of copper, in silicious matrix; green carbonate of copper, matrix of copper, matrix of copper, in silicious matrix; green carbonate of copper, matrix of second copper, in silicious matrix; green carbonate of copper, matrix of second copper, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; matrix of the second copper carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; malachite, in silicious matrix; and green carbonate of copper; matrix of the second copper carbonate of co coper; malachite, in sincions and control of the specimens of the specimen

BAY NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY exhibit a large MAY NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY exhibit a large side red exide, containing a high percentage of copper—say, from 1.00, indeed, some parts of their workings produce ores that 1.00 per cent. This company commenced its operations in the facts. It is some the company commenced its operations in the facts. They have, however, hitherto been working without the machinery, but it is now found necessary to erect a steam-en-capital state of the company commenced in the company company of the mines much more profitations and ore-crushers, which will tend not only to increase their like some promotes a second or consists altogether of an English proprietary, and it is the papers of uniting this great mining district with the ship-

ping ports. The Government have acted very liberally, and in consequence of the improvement effected on the roads by them, cartage can now be obtained at 41. 10s. per ton, at which rate there is now no difficulty in procuring sufficient for present requirements; but with the prospect of a great increase of traffic from this company's and other mines in the North, it is extremely desirable that a tramway should be constructed, and that as speedily as possible. In addition to what the Government have already done, they have promised forthwith to have a township laid out near the Great Northern Company's mine (Nuccaleena), and have also decided upon sinking wells along the line of traffic, the tenders for which they have even now invited contractors to furnish. The company have already shipped off 600 tons of ore to England, and have a considerable quantity now lying ready for shipment. There are several other mines to the North of Port Augusta of very great promise, especially the Yudanamutana. The Kapunda Mine is the next for review, and as it is one of the old-

now lying ready for shipment. There are several other mines to the North of Port Augusta of very great promise, especially the Yudanamutana. The Kapunda Mine is the next for review, and as it is one of the oldest, as well as most successful, of the South Australian copper mines, we will lay before our readers, first the description of its contribution as exhibted, and then proceed with a brief account of the operations carried on there from the time of commencement. Some very fine specimens of native, or malleable, copper are amongst the most noticeable shewn, which contain nearly 70 per cent. of pure metal. Bell-metal and peacock ores, grey and black sulphurets, blue and green carbonates, muriates, yellow ore, and almost every other variety found in the district are also exhibited by the proprietors of this mine, who, having smelting works, send some very excellent samples of fine copper in cake, and ingots made from ores of which the above are samples. These mines are situated in the county of Light, about 50 miles north-east of Adelaide. They were first discovered in 1843, by Mr. C. S. Bagot, of London. The ore was cropping out on the surface, and was discovered during a search for some straying sheep. The land being then unsurveyed, and the property of the Crown, forming part of Capt. Bagot's sheep run. The survey and purchase having been completed, the first ore was raised on Jan. 8, 1844. On Jan 23, the first five dray loads of ore left the mine, and on March 4, 1845, the first horse-whim commenced drawing water, which kept the levels dry until 1847, when a 30-in. double cylinder engine was procared from England, together with pumps; these were got into working order on July 1, 1848, and have continued to work ever since, together with the crushing machinery. The great increase of water in 1850 rendered it necessary to obtain a 36-in. cylinder engine, and larger pumps, which were also attached to the engine first erected. Two smelting furnaces were erected in 1849, but in 1852, the gold mania being at its eylinder engine, and larger pumps, which were also attached to the engine first erected. Two smelting furnaces were erected in 1849, but in 1852, the gold mania being at its highest point, they were brought to a stand in consequence of the loss of workmen, and operations were not again resumed until 1855. The mines were also nearly closed, as at one time only four miners remained at work. In 1854 and 1855, however, large numbers returned, and since that period the works have been continued without material interruption, and with unvarying success. The last return shows that 302 men and 36 boys were employed at the mines and furnaces. The entire quantity of ore raised from the commencement to the end of 1861 was 35,280 tons, of 21 cwts. The quantity raised in 1861 being 3306 tons, of an average of 18-150 per cent. The Wallaroo Mines are of considerable importance, and bid fair to increase with their development. The mine which was originally known as Wallaroo (others in the same district being now often included under that nama) was discovered by a shepherd named Boor, on Dec. 17, 1859. In the following February four Cornish miners were employed, and thenceforward operations were rapidly extended, until they reached their present position; there being now employed at the works belonging to this proprietary about 490 men. Several shafts have been sunk, engines, engine-houses, powdermagazines, and other buildings, have been erected, and 11,370 tons of ore were raised up to Jan. 31, 1861. Two steam-engines, of the united power of 180 horses are already employed here; and three more, of a united power of 195 horses, have been ordered in addition. The nature of the ores exhibited by these mines is principally green carbonate; they also exhibit some fine specimens of black ore, silver-grey ore, peacock ore, grey and red oxide, copper glance, and sub-oxide of copper. The mines are at present the property of Capt. Hughes and partners.

The New Cornwall Mineral Association's works are amongst the latest that have been op

The New Cornwall Mineral Association's works are amongst the latest that have been opened, yet, from certain whisperings, we are almost inclined to believe it will rival in richness of produce, if not surpass, the celebrated Burra Burra Mines. The largest block of copper ore shown in the Exhibition is from these works; it is composed of rich grey oxide and gossan, and weighs upwards of 6 tons; it is a most imposing object, and occupies a prominent position in the South Australian Court, very nearly opposite to the Canadian Wood Trophy. The quality of the ore is very high in the standard of richness. At the Duryea shaft a lode was struck about 11 fms. from the surface, from 7 ft. to 8 ft. 6 in. thick, and found to contain 64 per cent. of copper by analysis. Water was here struck, which induced the directors to sink an engine-shaft to the depth of 15 fms., and erect a horizontal, high-pressure, pamping-engine. A drift was then made into the Duryea shaft, in which two winzes have been sunk, one 9 fms. and the other 4 fms. From these winzes rich black ore has been raised, yielding from 52 to 574 per cent. of copper. This mine is nothing like so extensive as the Burra Burra, but what we have stated in connection with it will enable our readers to conclude as to their relative prospects. It must also be stated that the New Cornwall Mineral Association was only incorporated in April, 1861, and, therefore, have had but very little time to develope the resources of their mine ground, which is composed of fifteen sections, of 80 acres each, making in all 1200 acres. The proprietors say they have sufficient ore raised, and at grass (if valued at the lowest price), to cover the entire expense of opening the mines, erecting engine, and building houses, stores, &c.

The greater consideration we give to the enormous capabilities of our expense of colonies, the hotter sequence of the enormous capabilities of our expense of colonies the hotter sequence and the second with their requirements. The New Cornwall Mineral Association's works are amongst the

The greater consideration we give to the enormous capabilities of our several colonies, the better acquainted we become with their requirements, and conviction grows stronger that it is not only the duty of English capitalists to seek investments there in preference to gambling in foreign loans, which at any time may turn out as valueless as the Mexican; or the dabbling in such stock as American railways, and have the threat of confiscation held before them on the slightest political difficulty arising between which at any time may turn out as valueness as the mexican; or and any-bling in such stock as American railways, and have the threat of confiscation held before them on the slightest political difficulty arising between our own Government and that of the "States." We say it is not only the duty of Englishmen to confine the employment of their capital to such schemes as are within the limits of the great British empire, but that it will ultimately prove to their own advantage, for that empire certainly does possess such opportunities for profitable omployment of capital as no foreign nation can ever offer; or, if offered, give that security for its safety that the British Government can give. We feel, then, that it is not possible to urge too strongly upon those of our readers who have capital to invest the great duty they owe to their country, as well as themselves, in the proper employment of that capital. Australia, India, Canada, British Columbia, British North America, British possessions in Africa, the West Indies, British possessions in Europe, and, lastly, the United Kingdom itself, are each and all foreibly demanding attention—each offering something worthy of notice, and each loudly claiming a share of the uniton's capital, every farthing of which they need. Shall, then, these wants be despised and overlooked, and the thing needful be placed at the disposal of the foreigner?

Amongst the large collection of articles exhibited at South Kensington in which the mining public may not take a prominent interest, but which in reality is of immense importance to the miner for several different purposes, is gutta percha; and it is now our present intention to describe that part of the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S contribution which is of use to the mining and engineering world; also to give some little information respecting the uses to which it may be applied, such as many practical and clever miners are unaware of at the present time. In the first place, it may not prove uninteresting to some of our readers to give a short account of the mode of obtaining and reducing gutta percha to the state in which it is usually brought previously to being moulded into the many forms that meet our eye, as we survey the varied and extensive stock of the company whose production are the subject of this review, and who may truly be truly considered as the bona fide introducers of gutta percha to the English public. We propose also to give a brief history of its discovery, feeling assured that many users of it, from the universality of its application, merely look upon it as being capable of every transformation to which fancy or requirement may choose to subject it, and have not taken sufficient interest beyond its suitability to their purposes to enquire how it was discovered, or who was the discoverer. Nor is it our desire simply to give information on this point, but by doing so to show that many of the most useful productions of the present day have been discovered centuries later than they might have been. It is, therefore, to stimulate the spirit of crualry that we give a concise account of the discovery of gutta percha.

Like several other useful substances and inventions, gutta percha appears in reality is of immense importance to the miner for several different pur-

to have had two discoverers about the same time. The one was Mr. Lobb, an agent of the well-known florists of Exeter, the Messrs. Veitch, who visited the East Indies in the year 1842; and the other was Dr. Montgomerie, assistant surgeon to the residency of Singapore, on the Malay Peninsula. He one day observed in the hand of a native woodsman a wood chopper, the handle of which was composed of a singular looking substance, and this excited his curiosity. He questioned the workman in whose possession he saw it, and heard that the material of which it was formed could be moulded into any share by dipring it into bailing water.

whose possession he saw it, and heard that the material of which it was formed could be moulded into any shape by dipping it into boiling water until heated through, when it became as plastic as clay, regaining when cold its original hardness and rigidity.

Dr. Montgomerie further ascertained that the substance, like caoutchoue, exuded from a forest tree. He then procured specimens in various stages of preparation, and transmitted them to the Society of Arts. They were then subjected to a close and testing examination, the result of which was the award of the gold medal of the Society to Dr. Montgomerie "for a very valuable discovery." Scientific men speedily perceived a few of the great capabilities of gutta percha, and a demand for it commenced, which has now created an important trade. The extent of territory occupied by the percha tree in its several varieties it is impossible even to guess, but it is known to abound not only on the Malay Peninsula, but also on the neighbouring island of Singapore, in Borneo also, and other islands of the vast Oriental Archiepelago. The old Arabian explorers of the East declared, with somewhat of hyperbole, that those sunny seas contained 12,000 is known to abound not only on the manay remission, but also on the neighbouring island of Singapore, in Borneo also, and other islands of the vast Oriental Archiepelago. The old Arabian explorers of the East declared, with somewhat of hyperbole, that those sunny seas contained 12,000 isles, and it is not improbable that the tree is scattered over 500,000 square miles of country. At present, however, the trade is confined principally to the island and settlement of Singapore. The tree is ranked by botanists among sapotaceous plants—i.e., those that exude a milky sap. The sap or "gutta" circulates between the bark and body of the tree; the milky fluid exudes from notches cut at intervals down the trunk, and is received in vessels, where it immediately coagulates. It was formerly the custom to fell the tress before collecting the juice, but this plan as now proved as unnecessary as it is wasteful; the notches neither injure the tree nor prevent a second accumulation of sap.

in vessels, where it immediately coagulates. It was formerly the custom to fell the tress before collecting the juice, but this plan is now proved as unnecessary as it is wasteful; the notches neither injure the tree nor prevent a second accumulation of sap.

The Gutta Percha Company have wisely embarked a considerable capital in seeking to promote the tapping instead of the felling of trees. The thickened fluid, before being finally hardened, is kneaded into compact, oblong masses, generally about \( \frac{1}{2}\) cubic foot in size. This part of the work is performed by women, but the blocks made up for exportation are not always of one shape: the eccentricity or genius of some barbarian forester will sometimes vary them amusingly. The Gutta Percha Company exhibit two blocks, designed to represent fishes. In such instances, however, art, like virtue, must be its own reward, as the blocks, whatever their form, are sold without distinction by weight. This fact, we are sorry to say, has occasioned another sort of cunningness in the Malays, and some of the lowest tricks practised in trade have already become naturalised in savage life—a stone, for example, is frequently found embodded in the centre of the mass to add to its weight. It is, of course, quite impossible to detect the imposition, unless, indeed, the stone should be so large as to render the block unusually heavy for its size. The mischief of the matter is, not that the barbarians get a trifle more than their due, but the machinery of the Gutta Percha Company is liable to be seriously damaged; the keen blade that shears through the gutta percha is frequently notched or broken by coming into contact with the stone. This petty knavery, which we hope the Malays did not learn from Englishmen, is thus a constant source of annoyance and expense. Nor is it to stones that this kind of cheating is confined, for we have heard of such things as cannon balls being found, sometimes as heavy as 14 lbs., in the midst of a block. The chemical composition of pure gutta

discovery of gutta percha, was the substance employed) may be shown by the results of its trial at the Cinderford Collieries, in the Forest of Dean. In the year 1855, in the course of sinking the pumping-shaft to the Cole-ford Hill delf coal, through a very hard grey sandstone rock, a great deal of water was encountered, and, in consequence of grit being sucked into the pump (which was 14 in. diameter), the leather gearing of the bucket would never last longer than 12 hours. This became so serious a loss, not only from the actual expense of renewal, but of valuable time, inasmuch as the water, as a matter of course, rose in the pit, and had to be pumped out again before the sinkers could resume their operations, the manager of the works, Mr. W. H. Jordan, determined to use gutta percha gearing, and, instead of requiring to change the bucket in 12 hours (as with leather), this very bucket lasted six meeks. The Gutta Percha Company exhibit gearing quite ready to be put upon the bucket shell, so that it is simply requisite to send the size of the shell in order to be provided with the gearing ready for use. In the case mentioned of the Cinderford Collieries a large sheet was obtained, and a strip cut off to the size required, and moulded round the shell by the engineer by means of hot water. The plan of getting the gearing complete from the works is, however, by far the best. There are also exhibited speaking tubes for mines, or rather specimens of tubes made for that purpose. It is quite needless to dilate upon the advantages which these tubes offer over the old system of signalling. Ventilating tubes are shown which, in the driving of cross roads, must, from their lightness and perfect air-tightness, be very useful. There are also specimens of alarum tubes, as well as clacks and valves. It has occurred to us that a thin coating of gutta percha over the ordinary round wire-rope, used for winding, would be of great service in frosty weather, for it is well known that wire-ropes are frequently very injuriously affe renders them liable to break. Were each strand of a rope to be coated in the manner we have now hinted, we are inclined to believe it would prevent such effects. Gutta percha is also used very extensively in mills and factories for straps and bands. Of this description several specimens are exhibited. These bands may be manufactured any length, and are very much cheaper, and more durable, than leather bands. It is for electrical purposes that outer nearth has explain a reason by regard than the control of the c much cheaper, and more durable, than leather bands. It is for electrical purposes that gatta percha has, perhaps, proved more valuable than any other. There is a very extensive display in Class XIII. of the telegraph cables coated by the Gutta Percha Company. This consists not only of the contribution which they make themselves, but also of a large collection of cables manufactured by Glass, Elliott, and Company, as well as several other eminent firms which have been covered by this company. To return to their stall in the eastern annexe we saw insulating stools, battery cells, handles for discharging rods, electrotype moulds, and galvanic batteries. Also, an extensive display of articles for chemical purposes, too numerous to mention. There is, as we before said, no limit to the application of gutta percha, and this is clearly demonstrated by the examples shown by this company. We must not, however, close this notice without mentioning a great curiosty that is exhibited by them in the north gallery. It consists of a large sheet of gutta percha, about 12 ft. long and 9 ft. wide, perfectly transparent, and not more than one three hundredth part of an inch in thickness.

WINDING ENGINES FOR COLLIERY PURPOSES .- Near the extreme end WINDING ENGINES FOR COLLIERY PURPOSES.—Near the extreme end of the north-eastern annexe, as some of our readers may by this time have learnt, there are some stands belonging to Class VIII., the principal portion of which is in the western annexe, more than half a mile distant, and amongst these ill-placed stands is one belonging to Messrs. Thornewill and Warham, the well-known mining machinery makers of Burton-on-Trent. Their display, although by no means an extensive one, is well-deserving the attention of all connected with mining and colliery operations. It consists of a pair of model winding-engines, and a drawing showing the mode in which they substitute equilibrium valves for the ordinary slide. The International Jurors have awarded a prize medal for the excellency of the work, and we believe that it is an award which will give general atisfaction. The cylinders are placed behind and on each side of the rope drum, the piston-rod being directly connected with the rope-drum axle by the usual arrangement. Messrs. Thornewill and Warham have manufac the usual arrangement. Messrs. Inornewin and warnam have manuactured some of the largest pumping and winding engines, and other machinery for mining purposes, in the Midland counties. The pair of engines they exhibit may be regarded as models of a class recently erected by them; the drawing being that of one of them, with 30-inch cylinders, and 5-feet stroke and equilibrium valves, instead of the ordinary slide, but worked in the same manner, with reversing links and outside eccentrics.

Economic Generation of Steam—Grimaldy's Rotatory Boiler.

—In the Mining Journal of May 4, 1861, we recorded some experiments which we had witnessed with the improved rotatory boiler, invented by Dr. F. Grimaldi's, and stated our opinion that the improved arrangement offered many and important advantages. The boiler to which we then alluded is now exhibited, after having been long used, in the Italian machinery department (beyond the refreshment courts in the western annexe), and with it a new boiler, with some trifling modifications, to adapt it to larger sizes. In alluding to the small boiler, we observed that, perhaps, the greatest advantage possessed by Dr. Grimaldi's boiler was that as the fire acts upon every part of the boiler in succession, instead of upon a single point continuously, it promised increased durability, but it must also be stated that the mere rotation is likewise productive of considerably economy—thus with the boiler mentioned it was found to be equal to fully 12 per cent.: the steam-gauge showed 72 lbs. pressure when the strap was thrown off by which the rotation was effected, and in three minutes the pressure had fallen to 64 lbs.; the strap was then replaced, and within three minutes of replacing it the former pressure of 72 lbs. had been regained. During the whole time of the experiment neither the fire, furnace, nor machinery were interfered with in any way whatever. The engineer upon whose premises the boiler had been fixed, assured us that the consumption of coal was 122 lbs. in six hours, and that he had proved by actual and careful trial that 90 gallons of water were evaporated during that period, and he anticipated that with trifling modifications in the arrrangements which had suggested themselves since the holier had been in use—this being the first boiler made—he would be ECONOMIC GENERATION OF STEAM-GRIMALDI'S ROTATORY BOILER. he had proved by actual and careful trial that 90 gallons of water were evaporated during that period, and he anticipated that with trifling modifications in the arrrangements which had suggested themselves since the boiler had been in use—this being the first boiler made—he would be enabled to obtain results nearly twice as favourable. The large boiler exhibited is of 23-horse power, its dimensions being 8 ft. 6 in. long by 4 ft. diameter; it may be described as of tubular construction, but the fire, by the introduction of the revolving principle, not only plays upon the sides of the four tubes which pass through the boiler, but upon the entire outside shell also. The mode by which the revolving motion is obtained has been so fully explained, that our readers are, doubtless, familiar with it, but we may repeat the facts that the Grimaldi boiler is not liable to get out of order, that a rotating boiler 19 inches long is equal to an ordinary boiler of 6 feet, other dimensions being proportionate, and that the first cost is not greater than that of an ordinary tubular boiler, whilst the durability of the rotating boiler is much greater. Dr. Grimaldi had also designed a marine boiler; it is a multitubular boiler, with 3 in. tubes. The advantage of the rotating principle applied to marine boilers is that the tubes may be very readily cleaned, all that is necessary being to turn it rapidly, when the water, washing between the tubes, instantly cleans them. The fact should not be lost sight of that, owing to the entire surface of the boiler being in contact with the fire, the steam space, as well as the water space, is subjected to the heating process, and that, consequently, the steam passes to the engine superheated, yet not so dry as to be non-lubricating. The steam passes from the boiler to the engine through the trunnions, and, to prevent the possibility of priming, six tubes are provided, which radiate from the centre, and are open at each end; steam can only pass out through the tube, which is, for the time bei derstand that Dr. Grimaldi has succeeded in securing its adoption to

understand that Dr. Grimaldi has succeeded in securing its adoption to a considerable extent.

Steam-Power Superseded.—The attention of our readers has several times been drawn to a novel and very effective motive-power engine trivented by Mr. Lenotr, of Paris, and we now purpose giving a brief description of the 2-horse engine upon this principle exhibited in the French machinery department (the northern end of the western passage of the western annexe), nearly opposite the bright copper sugar apparatus of Messrs. Cail, Halot, and Co. The practical success of the engine may be judged of from the fact that one of them of 6-horse power is in constant use for working the machine by which the Moniteur is printed, and that several smaller engines have been thoroughly tested, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations formed of them. The principle of the machine, as we have already explained, consists in employing an explosive mixture for propelling the piston and igniting the same to produce the necessary vacuum. The engine at the International Exhibition is a horizontal one, and, in general appearance, does not differ widely from an ordinary steamengine. On each side of the cylinder, however, there is a large rectangular hollow slide, which so communicates with the cylinder that at each end of the stroke there may be admitted a mixture consisting of one part gas, which is supplied from the ordinary main, and nine parts atmospheric air. Upon the piston reaching the end of the stroke the mixture is ignited by an electric spark obtained from an ordinary voltaic cell, the product of the combustion escapes through the exhaust, and the process is repeated. The engine works with the greatest regularity, and, under certain circumstances, would possess undoubted advantages. No boiler, fire, or other supplementary apparatus is required; and, on the gas being turned on, the engine is in full work in less than 10 seconds. The engine consumes about 50 cubic feet of gas per horse-power per hour, and works with the greatest re

generally known, it will be extensively adopted in this country.

SAFETY APPARATUS AND FITTINGS FOR BOILERS AND ENGINES.—In a recent Journal we briefly referred to Messrs. SCHEFFER and BUDENBERG'S display of engine and boiler fittings, exhibited in the Zollverein machinery department, and we now propose giving more ample details concerning the construction of the several instruments. The improved engine counter, which is made entirely without springs, is, perhaps, the most attractive article exhibited; it is cheap and well finished, is perfect in action, and has proved by long-continued use to be very durable. The originality and chief feature of its construction is the arrangement by which rotary, reciprocating, and oscillating motions are equally well recorded, a forward or a backward rotary motion as well as the reciprocating or oscillating motion, each causing the forward motion of the unit dial, and, as a consequence, of the others also. The rod which gives the motion to the counter moves a long lever, such lever being geared with two hardened steel projections into a wheel with 10 teth, which is thus propelled exactly one-tenth part of its circumference forward by one re-ciprocating stroke, or one revolution in either direction. The tens, hundreds, thousands, dec., wheels, are in the same way moved one-tenth forward by the revolution of the wheel of the next lower denomination. Each wheel has a dial affixed to it, numbered from 0 to 9, each in the opposite direction, and as the outward dial is so arranged as to show but one figure only of each dial, the number of revolutions or strokes made is recorded in ordinary figures. The wheels move without friction, they cannot be accidentally or intentionally turned to register faisely, and can be applied to the highest speeds. The counter may be applied to a variety of uses in addition to engine purposes, such as turnstlies for measuring in cottom mills, and elsewhere, &c., very slight modifications being necessary to make the machine register yards or any other SAFETY APPARATUS AND FITTINGS FOR BOILERS AND ENGINES,-In a

measuring traction power, or as a weighing machine; by using it as a coupling-chain between railway or other carriages the traction power required to move them can be at once sacertained; whilst in docks, warehouses, and elsewhere it can be made to answer all the purposes of an ordinary weighing machine, by suspending it by the one hook, and attaching the load to be weighed to the other. The dial showing the actual weight is accurately divided by applying dead weight. The pointers are caused to revolve by the straightening of curved tempered steel bars, which for heavy weights are nearly \( \frac{1}{2} \) in thick and 4 in. wide; the slightest tendency of these springs to straighten by the application of weight is multipled and indicated on the dial. The instrument is provided with two strong rods working loosely in sockets to take the strain in the event of the springs breaking. The patent spyhon-box or steam-trap is an automatic apparatus for removing condensed water from steam-pipes without loss of steam; it effects a great saving in fuel, and protects the tubes from corresion and bursting. The apparatus is placed low enough to allow all water to flow into it, and by the rise and fall of a hollow float the water is entirely removed, its passage being upward through the hollow float-rod. This arrangement is modified in several ways to suit varying circumstances. The steam-pressure and vacuum-gaages manufactured by Mesers. Schaffer and Badenberg are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer particularly to their merits, further than to state that so recently as Aug. 12 of the present year Mesers. Clayton and Shuttleworth have given the inventors a testimonial, stating that they had used upwards of 1900 of their steam pressure-gauges during the preceding year, and that there were fewer defective ones than in those from any other maker.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Aug. 21.—Some slight improvement may be noticed in the Coal Trade as the season advances, but the works are still very far from being brisk, especially those on the Wear, which may be said to have been dull all the year. The export coal trade during July shows a considerable falling off, as compared with the corresponding month in last year. At Newcastle, from 232,167 tons to 202,190 tons; at Blyth, from 17,216 to 13,914 tons; at Amble, from 7255 to 6290 tons; at Seaham, from 9167 to 8961 tons; at Middlesbro', from 16,922 to 10,343 tons; and at the Hartlepools, from 63,628 to 60,628 tons. The only port at which there has been an increase has been Sunderland, where the exports rose from 109,688 to 110,744 tons. The discovery of a good seam of coal in the Netherby estate, the property of Sir James Graham, is an event of much interest and importance. Considerable expense has been incurred in the search for coal there, and also various opinions expressed on the subject by professional men, geologists, &c., the general opinion being that the Cumberland series of coal seams did not extend underneath the Red Sandstone north and east of Mary port, while others expressed an opinion that those seams would, more or less, be found to extend from the Cumberland coal field of canoble and the south-west field of Scotland; and this latter opinion appears to be about to be confirmed, at any rate in part. For it is certainly possible that the coal may be found in patches, and still be very far from being continuous over the whole district, or if at all continuous may not be at a depth which can be approached for the purpose of profitable working. The management of the affair was placed in the hands of Mr. Gibsone, formerly manager of the Duke of Buceleuch's Canonible Pits, who had a lew years ago made a report to Sir James Graham upon the geological features of his estate, and who in fact has had, more or less, to do with all the recent searches for coal. After various trisis, that gentlem

itty. Of the importance of this discovery it is unnecessary to say much. To the immediate district, as well as to the North British Ealiway and the Silloth Railway and Dock, the discovery of coal on the Netherby estate must be attended with very great advantages.

The Iron Trade has somewhat improved, most of the works being pretty well employed. Arrangements were completed last week for "tapping" the Marchioness of London-derry's two new biast-furnaces at Nose's Point, about a mile to the south of Seaham Harbour. The furnaces are lower-like in form, somewhat conical in shape, and are flaaked on either side by other buildings; next to the see being the engine-house for pumping a hot-biast into them during the process of smelting iron. Running along opposite this building is a range of sixty coke ovens. A spacious limektin, nearly as large as one of the blast-furnaces, has been erected in an excavation a few hundred yards to the north of the works. The new blast-furnaces are capable of producing from 400 to 500 tons of fron per week, and it will require from 1200 to 1500 tons of coke per week, and 60 tons of lime per day, to reduce this mass of ore.

The thriving local railway known as the Blyth and Tyne is about to be materially improved by an extension to Newcastle. At present it joins the north-eastern system at Percy Main; but the branch to be constructed brings it to Newcastle. The formation of this branch has been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. Rope and Smith. A large party assembled on the occasion, who, after inspecting the plans and part of the ground set out for the line, proceeded to the east end of the middle section at Backworth-lane, where the ceremony of breaking the ground was performed by Mr. Wheldon, solicitor, North Shields, who, after using the spade and barrow, mounted a platform, and made an appropriate speech. Hearty cheers were then given for the promoters and the party them adjourned to Mr. Nesbett's, Blue Bell, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, and the evening spent in great

which had been received at Coxhoe, from Mr. W. H. Maitland, secretary to the now council. It ran as follows:—

"The rules have come back from the different collieries, and have been revised to meet the wishes of the men. The council meets on Friday next, when they will be upred to and submitted to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Government officer, which the law requires. You may depend no time will be lost, but in an undertaking of such importance too much care cannot be given.—W. H. MATLAND."

The above letter having been read, the two following resolutions were adopted:—

"First, that we, in public meeting assembled, still adhere to the National Movement and use our best endeavours to promote the interest of the British Miners' Benefit Society. Second, that we arrange for another meeting at West Auckland this day week.'
A vote of thanks was tendered to the Washington and Unaworth branch of the association for sending one of their members to the meeting, which was acknowledged on their behalf. After a similar compliment had been paid to the able Chairman, the meeting separated, seemingly well satisfied with the proceedings of the meeting.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 21.—The trade returns of the chief coal and iron ports for July ow that there has been a considerable increase in the export of both coa

Aug. 21.—The trade returns of the chief coal and iron ports for July show that there has been a considerable increase in the export of both coal and iron. This agrees with the predictions expressed in the Mining Journal some weeks since, that there was a decided improvement about to take place in the iron trade more especially, and the coal trade would also show increased activity. It must not be, however, gathered that there is any great improvement in either trade, and that the prosperous times of five or six years ago have returned; on the contrary, the improving aspects only go so far as to show more firmness on the part of the masters, which indicates that the future is not expected to be a gloomy one.

Several new undertakings connected with this district have recently been promoted and brought into notice, among which may be mentioned the Amman Colliery Company. The Amman Company are making vast alterations in their colliery, which when completed will, it is expected, make it one of the most extensive and best arranged properties in the locality. The Gilfach Company have also commenced operations, as previously reported in the columns of this Journal. The Ely-Merthyr property has been proved some two years since, and by means of the level already driven a considerable quantity of coal could be shipped. The Ely Valley Railway runs through the property, and consequently the company may without delay commence shipping coals.

It is reported that the Plymouth Ironworks. Marthyr Traivil the average of the level already driven a considerable quantity of coal could be shipped. The Ely Valley Railway runs through the property, and consequently the company may without delay commence shipping coals.

delay commence shipping coals.

It is reported that the Plymouth Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil, the pro-It is reported that the Plymouth Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil, the property of the late Mr. Anthony Hill, are to be carried on under the present management for two years, after which they will be put up for sale; 300,000. is the amount named as the figure that will buy the property. The works are in excellent order, with an extensive mine and coal field unworked. The legacies left to the manager, cashier, and others, will be paid out of the estate, and the residuary legatees, five in number, being Mr. Hill's relatives, will divide the surplus. The Pentrebach Schools are provided for in the Four per Cent. Consols, but the Troedyrkyrs schools and church, which the deceased gentleman intended providing for, were left too late. There is no doubt, however, felt but that the relatives will make a suitable provision for both the church and schools. The death of such a liberal and generous gentleman, as Mr. Hill proves by his will too have been, has cast a universal gloom over Merthyr and the neighbourhood, and all classes agree in their encomiums and praises of him who is no more amongst them.

The ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY.—Last week a few particu-

THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY.-Last week a few particu-THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY.—Last week a few particulars were given respecting this property, and the prospects of the company that have taken to it, and a promise was made that the subject should be again referred to in this week's Journal. Amongst other things the prospectas states that there are 1,800,000 tons of large Abergorky coal lying nearly flat on the north side of the line. This fact is proved on undisputed authority, and the accessible condition of coal lying so advantageously cannot be overrated. Even if there were doubts respecting the seams under other portions of the property (which is not the case), this enormous quantity of coal to the north of the line would amply repay the shareholders for an outlay of half the proposed capital. Last week, in making a calculation as to the prospects of the undertaking, 79, 8d, was named as the lowest average price of the Abergorky at Cardiff. It was then stated that care had been taken not to

name too high a figure, and from further enquiry into the matter it price realised in port is 8a. 6d., and there is not a cargo shipped under a conclusively that the calculations in last week's Journal were subtanting, underrated the value of the minerals. Another important of the coal. There are seams to be found in abundance in many leaf ity is such that great difficulty is experienced in fair many fear place the same seam of coal may be of a far superior quality, and hen grow than in any other locality where it has been proved; its freeders the peculiarity applicable for locomotive purposes, and extensively as a house coal. These qualities cannot fail to bring and the shareholders must, as a necessary result, receive large division probable difficulty into consideration, the Ely-Merthy presents a safe vestment, with but a comparatively small outlay.

The half-yearly meatings of the local of the loca

The half-yearly meetings of the local railway compani

The half-yearly meetings of the local railway companies show that of past year has been an unfavourable one as regards the railway intro generally. Less than this could not have been expected, as when commercial domain prevails to such an extent as has been the case for the last twice months, miles well as everything else must suffer in some degree. The following dividends have declared:—Vale of Neath, 3½ per cent. per annum: Ely Valley, 2 per cent; Talvas the dividend for the past hail-year.

The Cardiff Preserved Coal Company (winding-up) has been again beins the Commissioner of Bankrupter at Bristol, Mr. Flower appearing for extra contribution apply for the expunging of Mr. Hill's (the official liquidator's) proof. The charge to was to two items in the accounts—of 5000, alleged to have been paid for the past to a person named Cory, and 2021, charged for commission. If these lines are struck out Mr. Hill would be a debtor to, instead of a creditor of, the company. Just ment was deferred. The consideration of Mr. Hill's debt was adjourned to September 16.

## REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIR

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHR Aug. 21.—Though the stagnation in trade in the manufacturing districts increases every week, the Iron Trade continues to manifest indictions of gradual improvement, owing in a great measure to the dema which is now being made from the Continent, America excepted. R home consumption we have a good enquiry for rails, tools, and all kin of engines and machinery, and more particularly is this the case with a gard to Russia, to which country unusually large exports of iron are now being made for tools and machines of all descriptions is very great. The manufacture of ame for tools and machines of all descriptions is very great. The manufacture of ame plates has grown into an important branch of the iron trade, the head-quaries of makers being the extensive firm of Mesers. John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Sael Ironworks, Sheffleid. Mesers. Beale and Co., of the Park Gate Ironworks, the main of the plates for the Great Easters steam-ship, were the first to make these complates, the cost of which ranges from 40% to 45%, per ton. The Butteriey Causagr also engaged in similar manufacture, but this firm has distinguished itself latinyly immense size iron which it has made for griders, and other large pieces of ironwar, all produced by this firm, and now in the Exhibition, measures 116 feet long, as 5% in. deep. This firm are busily engaged in the carrying out of several largeous for large machinery, including an immense engine for the Clay Cross Company, wi is calculated to drain 2000 acres of land. It is to drain the same pit where the has able accident occurred last year. The saele trade is improving, and the endistricts, is very astifactory.

The Coal Trade, now that the autumn and winter demand has set in, is injuver gradually, but owing to the duines of trade and the stocks which had accumulate the pit banks, the augmented demand is but slightly felt. The enquiry from the atropolis is increasing, but there is an absence of anything approaching the activity former years.

and to the necessity which has existed of buying in the cheapest markets; here formation of co-operative societies.

We have nothing to add to our remarks of last week with regard to the led miss North Derbyshire. The share market is generally dull, and but little soing in a description of mining stocks.

At the Lancashire Summer Assizes, John Stringfellow was indicted for the na slaughter of John Kay, at St. Helen's, on May 21. The prisoner and the decessed appears, were employed at Ridley's Colliery, St. Helen's; the prisoner was a "frem and it was his duty to examine the "workings" and ascertain their condition, sall found them unsafe, to put up a board, with "fire" inscribed on it in large letters, using the colliers not to enter. On May 3 an explosion took place in one of the wetti at the entrance of which no board had been placed, and the deceased was so strios injured by it that he died on the 21st. For the defence it was urged that the action of the property of the control of the property of the control of any criminal negligate Verdict, "Not Guilty."

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIR

Aug. 21.—The Iron Trade in the north and south of this county of tinues moderately good, considering the general state of things in a country. There are a good number of works that have a large portion their mills and forges fully employed. For common bars the demand very dull. Manufacturers whose make is not so highly esteemed, or whave not a large established connection, are slack. There is a good mand for the Continent, and has been for a considerable part of the ye whilst the orders for India and Australia are improving. Fig-iran is selling to any large extent just now, but the makers are disposed to deavour to secure an advance of from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton. No doubt price of pig-iron is very low, and the profit on its manufacture very saw price of pig-iron is very low, and the profit on its manufacture very sme but unless a further improvement takes place in the trade, any advant price is hardly probable. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham south Staffordshire are still dull, probably not more than they have be The edge tool trade is busy, and in some cases it is difficult to get and promptly executed. In the heavy departments—chains, hurdles, &c, demand is quiet.

The edge tool trade is busy, and in some cases it is difficult to go be promptly executed. In the heavy departments—chains, hurdles, &c., demand is quiet.

Messrs. Charles and Thomas Bagnall, jun., formerly partners in the tensive works of John Bagnall and Sons, well known as very extensive manufacts of iron, have, as previously stated, purchased a large estate at Grosmont, in feetal in a portion of the Cleveland district. They are at present erecting two biast-lumand, besides that, are putting up very convenient outages for the workpeople where the last few years, members have always been distinguished for the attention they so to be employed there. The firm of which they and their father wers, mill will the last few years, members have always been distinguished for the attention they sigven to the comfort and general well being of their workpeople.

The Midland Wagon Company held its eighteenth half-yearly ming, at Birmingham, yesterday, Mr. W. Oncos, Chairman of the direct presiding. The report stated the profits of the company for the half-year stated the profits of the company for the half-year had increased by 3000f, these tremely satisfactory at a time of great commercial depression—the director, in report, say—"in addition to other causes contributing to this end, these aniformly cossful results are mainly due to the wise provision made by the founders of pany for the formation of a reserve fund, which, while providing for the separation profit of the scholer sources of profit to the shareholders. Several of the sew helps which seek the favour of the public avoredly has their estimates of profit on the open of the scholer of company, and tempt investors by the prospect of like second of the Midland Wagon Company, and tempt investors by the prospect of like second of the Midland Wagon Company, and tempt investors by the prospect of like second from the profit of the shareholders." The directors were issuing debentures at 49s, installating, cludes them from borrowing money favourably, if at all; and, as t

per share on the ordinary shares, and a proportionate manage expenses, and incremained, after writing off a second fourth of the preliminary expenses, and incrementally after writing off a second fourth of the preliminary expenses, and incrementally after the correct half-year. At the close of last year the renewar fund amounted 198,5it. it had now increased to 67,7081, 2s. 11d. Last half-year the contingent fund 198,861, 18s. 4d. The amount carried to this fund from the revenue of the presentally will increase it to 10001. The necessary resolutions were unanincusty agreet in was stated that there are 1600 new shares yet to issue, and that probably signs will be taken to offer them to the existing shareholders. A resolution was also passed questing the directors to consider the expediency of paying off the 6 per cent. pulse shares, and issuing 4½ per cent. debenture bonds for the amount. The director is neartion was increased from 3001, to 5001.

A Geological and Scientific Society for Dudley and the Midland trict has been formed under very favourable auspices, and it was insuffered in a most gratifying manner at Dudley, on Friday, Lord Lyttel presiding over a very influential company. After a very suitable and the presental presidence of the state of the sta

that it would be preposterous to doubt the issue of a full

whillied in the Hunley Colliery, on the 5th instant, by a fall of coal in writings, one of them being the butty's son. The quantity which fell son. This is another of the many accidents which have resulted from the glick coal. The Earl of Dudley is the proprietor of the colliery.

The Rainson of Sale annex of Sale and S OUS STEAM GENERATOR.—An improved steam generator.

histwing reports reached us too late for insertion in the proper place:

— MONIMAYEN.—H. Thomas, Aug. 18: The unen in the engine-shaft are working a sequently, making good and satisfactory progress, and I believe they will earn rest. it is greated still continues to dip south about 6 inches per fm. The crossman, it so 80, is also progressing very well; the ground in this end is dipping at the ames agle as in the shaft. I now conclude that it is a settled question, at all subjects many years ago, that the ground would at the 60 or 70 take a south as a such as the shaft and cross-out, the till is such a channel of ground as we now, whi has shaft and cross-out, it will be productive. I expect by the end of the shaft sainged valves, with new spills and galdes, will be in their places, when the well is singed valves, with any spills and galdes, will be in their places, when the well is singed valves, with new spills and galdes, will be in their places, when the saint saint and the shaft and cross-out, it will be productive. I expect by the end of the shaft saint and valves, with new spills and galdes, will be in their places, when the saint saint and in the shaft saint and the saint sai

It is resent air-machine at the 40 fm. level is of sufficient power to put the lifatons deep.

ELT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Aug. 21: The ground in the engine-shaft lifating for sinking, owing to some floors of spar, urixed with mundic, dipping so he hole; however, the shaft will be down to the required depth for cutting sink it, below the 64, with casing and dividing footway all complete below the 45 head of this month. The lode in the 52 west is improving in quality as the limes, producing stones of copper ore and mundic, and likely to further improve, institution the casel, or north, part of the lode in the 52 east, and have broken spatiates for from the south part; the lode is letting out a very large quantitude, which makes our progress rather slow in cutting through it. The lode was also back of this same level west is not yet communicated with the winze he had back of this same level west is not yet communicated with the winze him the 30, but the distance cannot be great, as we can hear each other very ser; when completed it will lay open a good orey piece of ground. The tribute was is looking much as jusual. We are busily engaged in crushing and carring wis the next sampling, which will be on Friday week, and am glad to say it has bet we have ever yet had. The whole of the machinery is in first-rate large.

\*Asize or Sape Terms."—The attention of our readers is requested switzment which appears in our Journal to-day, headed "Extraordinary Barling which it will be seen that a Provincial Insurance Company having lately angel in London office, and having no further use for the assess and deed chests the arisus branch offices, they have been returned to the manufacturers, to be that the most important feature is, that parties at a distance are said to remit the most unjourchant feature is, that parties at a distance are said to remit the most unjourchant feature is, that parties at a distance are said to remit the most my until the safe is received, when, if not found in all reading of the said said to remit the most my until the safe is received whatever to the person ordering as the said of t

within one of those useful articles.

"OWAY'S OINTMENT—THROAT APPECTIONS.—All the varieties of being complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this ointended on the complete of the comple

WAN CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY

CHMTEED, CROWAN, CORNWALL to dude the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57. Capital £15,000, in 6000 shares of £2 cach. Parts on application, and 10s, per share on allotmer DERECTORS.

PAULI, Esq., M.E. (late of New Almaden Mines, California).

CARTHEW, Esq., M.E., 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street (Secretary

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Bank of England Notes.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES-£1500 REWARD. ANK UF ENGLIAND NOTES—£1500 REWARD.—
Whereas, the Directors of the BANK OF ENGLAND have RECENTLY
DISCOVERED that SOME of the PAPER manufactured for their notes has been
FELONIOUSLY TAKEN from the mills of Mesars. Portal and Co., at Laverstoke, near
Whitchurch, in Hampshire, and that such PAPER has been USED in the FABRICATION of FORGED NOTES.

TION of FORGED NOTES.

Notice is bereby given, that a REWARD of £500 will be PAID to anyone who shall give such INFORMATION as will lead to the APPREHENSION and CONVICTION of ANY PERSON CONCERNED in the STEALING of the paper: and a FURTHER REWARD of £1000 will be PAID to any one who shall give such INFORMATION as will lead to the APPREHENSION and CONVICTION of ANY PERSON CONCERNED in the FABRICATION of FORGED NOTES by means of such paper. Information to be given to Mr. Superintendent Hodgoon, Folice Office, Old Jewry, London; or to Messrs. FRESHIFLEDS and NEWBAN, 5, Bank-buildings, London.

By order of the Directors,

E. WELSH, Assistant Sec.

Bank of England Notes.

CAUTION—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES,—The Directors of CAUTION—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—The Directors of the Bank of England hereby give notice, that it has recently come to their knowledge that some of the paper manufactured for their notes has been feloniously taken from the milis; and they desire to CAUTION all BANKERS, MONEY CHANGERS, and OTHER PERSONS, in taking payment by Bank of England notes, NOT to DEPEND UPON the APPARENT GENUINENESS of the PAPER ALONE, but to EXAMINE with INCREASED CARE the PRINTING also; and in all cases, for their own protection, to obtain and preserve the names of the persons from whom the notes are received.

By order of the Directors,
Bank of England, August 16, 1862.

E. WELSH, Assistant Sec.

#### India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 25th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock r.w. of the said 25th day of August, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, August 13, 1862. cived. India Office, August 13, 1862.

#### In Chancery.

WEST BIDING OF YORKSHIRE. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLIERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in certain causes, entitled respectively Brandling e, Plummer, Brandlin

And the Advisors of Advisors, and the titles of which are commuted at upwards of £900 per annum.

And also SEVEN-EigHTH UNDIVIDED SHARES of the MANOR of HUNSLET, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging.

The estates may be viewed on application to the said tenants, and printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans annexed, may be had (gratis) in London of Messrs. CLATTON, COMEON, and WAINEWRIGHT, solicitors, 6, New-square, Lincoin's Inn in Messrs. SHUM and CROSSMAN, solicitors, 3, King's-road, Bodford-row; Messrs. BLARE, TYLEE, and TYLEE, solicitors; Af, Essex-street, Strant; Messrs. ALIAM and PROFORM, solicitors; Messrs, Jand M. CLATTON, solicitors; Messrs. B. P. and H. PHILLIPSON, solicitors; Messrs. J. and M. CLATTON, solicitors; Messrs. R. P. and H. PHILLIPSON, solicitors; of Mr. TANNER, solicitor, Bristol; of Messry. Newson and Sork, land surveyors, Leeds; of Mr. CHARLES BROUGH, succioner, Newscatic-upon-Tyne, at the place of sale; and at the Sun Inn. Eradford; the White Hart, in Huddersdeid; the Stafford Arms Inn, Wakefield; the Station Hotel, Kuri, in Huddersdeid; the Stafford Arms Inn, Wakefield; the Station Hotel, Kuri, in Huddersdeid; the Stafford Arms Inn. Wakefield; the Station Hotel, Kuri, in Huddersdeid; the Stafford Arms Inn. Wakefield; the Station Hotel, Liul; the Queen's Hotel, Manchester; the Adolphi Hotel, Liverpol; and the principal inns in the West Riding of York.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1862.

TEO CONTRACTORS. MINERS. AND OTHERS.—The PARK

TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.—The PARK LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are OPEN to RECEIVE TENDERS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) are OPEN to RECEIVE TENDERS for CLEARING and REPAIRING a certain DAY LEVEL, or TUNNEL, at MINERA, and for EXTENDING the SAME to the PARK VEIN; the entire work comprises three-quarters of a mile, or thereabouts.

Finan and specifications may be seen on application to the secretary, Mr. Edward Williams, at the offices of the company, 4, King-street, Wrexham. Scaled tenders to be addressed to the secretary as above, and sent on or before Thursday, the 4th of September next.—August 18, 1862.

WANTED, a PARTNER who can command £1500 to £2000, to WY EFFICIENTLY WORK a VEIN of the BEST HARD FOREST OF DEAN COAL, by a level now being driven into the coal, and situated about three miles from the port of Lydney, with which it has direct connection by railroad. The party, if preferred, may have it for a term of years at a royalty tonnage. In either case the rails, level carts, tools, &c., are to be taken at a valuation.—For further particulars, apply to David Davies, Lydney, Gloucestershire.

WANTED, for the NORTH OF SPAIN, a PERSON well ACQUAINTED with COPPER MINING, TIMBER WORK, and PITWORK. He must also possess steady habits, and be able to keep the rough accounts of a mine, under the supervision of a manager residing in the province.—Applications, accompanied with testimonials, and stating salary, to be addressed to Capt. John Barrett, care of Mr. W. H. Gray, engineer, St. Austeil, Cornwall.

SLATE QUARRYING PROPERTY, CARNARVONSHIRE,—
The LEASE of a highly VALUABLE and proved SLATE QUARRY TO BE
DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood of LLANLLYFNI. The land may be leased
likewise, if required, and trespass thereby avoided.—Principals only, or their agents,
may receive further particulars from Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, mining engineer, land and
mineral surveyor, Dolgelly, North Wales.

ISSUE OF TEN PER CENT. PREFERENTIAL SHARES

ISSUE OF TEN PER CENT. PREFERENTIAL SHARES.

THE DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (BIMITED).
DISTRICT OF ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.
Incorporated, with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.
Capital, 240,000, in 20,000 shares, of 22 each. Of which 12,600 have been allotted, and the full amount paid upon them.

Issue of 7500 preference shares, fully paid up, at 24 is. each, the holders of which will be entitled to a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. out of the nest profits.

Deposit, 5s. per share upon application, and 5s. upon allotment.
No call to exceed 5s. per share.

CHARLES OTTER, Esq., Chairman, Parsices, Barking, Essex.
JOHN AMOR, Esq., 135, Now Bond-street.
JOHN AMOR, Esq., 135, Now Bond-street.
JOHN D. BARRY, Esq., 46, Thurlow-square, Brompton.
J. A. BURKINYOUNG, Esq. (Director of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company), Warwiek-gardens, Kensington.

DUGALD LATTEY, Esq., Oldfeld Lodge, Maidenhead.
Capt. W. MOORSOM, C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.
W. R. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.
Major F. S. PARRY (Chairman of the Namur and Liege Railway Company), Onslow-square, Brompton.

W. R. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.
Major F. S. PARRY (Chairman of the Namur and Liege Railway Company), Onslowsquare, Brompton.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank (Temple Bar Branch),
MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. Phillip Hawke.

SOLICITOR—W. A. Greatorex, Esq., 59, Chancery-lane.

BROKERS—Messrs. Webb and Geach, S, Finch-lane.

SECHETART—Mr. George Page.

REGISTERED OFFICES—16, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY.

This company was formed for opening and working a mine of copper ore in an extensive sett, situated in the rich mineral district of Ashburton, county of Devon. Upwards of £25,000 has already been expended on the mine, which has resulted in the discovery of two large mineral-bearing lodes, running east and west, and containing ores of a high percentage. A junction of these lodes will, there can now be no reasonable doubt, take place a short depth below the present workings. When this fact has been ascertained, the mine will attain a value equal to that of any of the most successful mines in Devonshire.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Is is established for working the Crowan Consols Mine, situated in one we district in Corawali, adjoining the celebrated mines, which returned proper to the amount of \$2,024,000.

In the consulting the celebrated mines, which returned the second of \$2,024,000.

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THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING

THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).
The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company
being registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability.
Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 100, per share on application.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman, HENRY HAYMEN, Eq., 12, Clarendon-road, Kensington. [Janeiro.)
JOHN WORMALD, Esc. (late of the firm of Messrs. Naylor Brothers and Co., Rio
W. F. DROUGHT STEPHENS, Esq., Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.
ROBERT HESKETH, Eq. (late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rio Janeiro).
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., C. E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi.
J. W. CUSACK, Esq., Lancaster-gale, Hyde-park.
AGENTS IN BRAZIL.
Messrs. John Moore and Co., Rio Janeiro (Messrs. J. Bramley-Moore & Co., Livetpoei).
MANAGING AGENT AND CHIEF MINING ENGINEER.
Capt, Thomas Trolor, upwards of 18 years chief mining engineer to the St. John del
Rey Gold Mining Company.
AUDITORS—Official—G. H. Jay, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co.)
BANKERS.
Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane.
BROKER—John Power, Esq., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.
SECREFARY—John E. Dawson, Esq.
OFFICES,—O, LIVERPOOL STREET, NEW BROAD STREET.
Detailed prospectuses can be obtained at the offices of the company, containing a report on the mine, by Capt. Thomas Treloan, upwards of 16 years chief mining engineer
to the St. John del Rey Gold Mining Company.

SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES COMPANY
(LIMITED).—CARDIGANSHIRE.
Capital, \$25,000, in 12,500 shares of £2 each.
£1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment, leaving no further liability.
DHECTORS.

R. CECIL AUSTIN, Esq., Pairmile, Cobham.
E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of Pachuca Silver Mining Company), York-buildings, Adelphi.

ings, Adelphi. DEANE J. HOARE, Esq. (Director of Montes Aureos Gold Mining Company), 141,

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq. (Director of Montes Aureos Gold Mining Company), 141, New Bond-street.

Major-General R. SHORTREDE, Brighton.

Lieut-Colonel F. WEMYSS, Addington-road North, Kensington.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.

SECRETHRY—Mr. Holland Dell.

OFFICES (TEMPORARY)—16, NEW BROAD STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

As the annexed extraordinary favourable and positive reports appear to make the speedy success of this undertaking a matter of certainty, the shares are issued fully paid up, and without liability.

The objects of the company are the purchase and working of very valuable and extensive silver-lead mines, called Pant-y-mawr and Cluwch-yr-arian (meaning mountain of silver), situate in the parish of Lianbadarnfawr, and in the heart of the richest silver-lead mining district in Cardiganshire, being surrounded by Frongoch, Goginan, Logylas, Cwmystwith, Grogwindon, Cwmayming, Bluen-cenent, Cwmerfin, Giogfach, and many other rich mines, paying each from £5,000 to £20,000 per annum in dividends.

The sett (which is beld under lease at an average of one-sixteenth royalty) contains six masteriy lodes, three passing through each mine. In the north mine, little has been discovered in considerable quantities, with positive indications of good courses of ore being found in deepth; this ground can be speedily developed by adit levels, without in curring the heavy expense of machinery, the mountain being steep, and the outcrop of the lodes near the aummit—a very favourable feature in this undertaking.

The south mine appears to have been worked superficially from a very ancient period, by open cuttings, &c., from which evidently a large amount of ore has been raised and sold. A deep adit level is now driven here about 150 fms., and has intersected Foxes lode 30 fms. under the hottom of the old workings. In driving this level east, on Foxes lode, a very rich course of ore was discovered, and partly worked away above; but it is still entire under the level, and worth about 25 cwts, per fathom. From mos

the surface and shallow workings, it is estimated this second course of ore is from 80 to 100 fms. long, and contains at least at least £30,000 worth of ore above the adit level; the amount below being incalculable.

The following extracts from the reports of some of the most experienced and successful mining engineers of the day, who have carefully inspected the mines, will give a very clear idea of their position and prospect.

Captain M. Francis states:—"These mines were first discovered and worked by the Romans; after remaining, however, for centuries undeveloped, the late owner, Mr. E. Daniels (whose widow is the grantor), noticing the unexampled success attending the development of Cardiganshire mines, drove, unaided, a long adit level, which intersected Fox's lode 30 fms. under the surface workings, and struck into such masses of ore that be began to sell considerable quantities at £15 per ton, which cost him only £5 to £6, raised and dressed ready for market. This statement is vouched for and corroborated by a miner who worked in the unlines. He states, 'We never had more than £5 to £6 per ton for raising ore at Bine shaft, and dressing it ready for market, and at that price we made great wages; the shaft was from 6 to 7 fms. under the adit. Since his death, however, and in consequence of it, 'the rich ore ground discovered by Mr. Daniels has scarcely been touched. Goginan, or Nant-y-arian (meaning the brook of silver), the next mine to the north of Bilver Mountain, was developed by me for £500; it divided in a few years £60,000, and is now a good mine. Your property is situated in the heart of the richest silver-lead district in the county, and I believe that in depth the Silver Mountain veins will be most amply stored with metal, and afford the richest, as well as the most lasting, of the great Cardiganshire mines.

Capt. Tregoning, manager of the Grogwinton Mines, writes—"I see in this valuable sets that the deep adit level is driven some distance west of the cross-out in a most splendid lode, with s

opened on the north part of the lode in the castern ievel. It think, by a little outlay and good management, great profits may be made in the Silver Mountain Mines. I may ask, where is there in Cardiganshire such a great chance of making profits; or where is there in this county such a long distance driven in a deep adit, on such a spiendid lode?"

Capt. Painter also says—"I find the greater portion of the lode is now standing for 62 fathoms in length, on the north wail; no openings having been made either in the back or bottom of the level westward. In the present end the lode is very wei (and has been for the last 6 feet driving), and produces a good quantity of solid lead, ore. I obtained a liver land ore in the bottom of a shaft 16 fathome, and by all appearances the last of the cross—cut the level has been driven. 30 fathoms, and by all appearances this part of the mine must have proved very productive; in fact, ore has been taken away for the whole length of ground spent, and worked away to surface. I am also informed that the bottom of blue shaft, sinking under this ground, will produce at present about 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; should this prove correct, and I believe it is, there is not such another fine prospect to be found within a very considerable distance."

And finally, Capt. Charles Raw, of the Cwmystwith Mines, under date August 9th, 1862, states—"I have carefully inspected the Silver Mountain Mine, and beg to hand you my report. I need hardly say that these grounds are situated between the Lisburre Mines, Goginan, and the Darens—the former the best lead, and the latter the best silver-lead mine is Cardiganshire. The Lisburne Mines are making fully 200 per cent. profit upon the outlay; and the silver-lead mines make 100 percent. on the capital invested. The extent of your grant is fully one mile on the bearings of the lodes in the north mines, and about one-quarter of a mile on the south grant—while the length of the east of your property. Your ground rises about 1000 feet above the leve

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Silver Mountain United Mines Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your Bankers, I request you will allot to me shares in the Silver Mountain United Mines Company (Limited), or any less number, which I hereby accept, subject to the regulations of the company, contained in a Memorandum and Articles of Association, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1862 and duly registered.

Name in full.

Profession or description
Residence in full
Signature

RE ISI

# THE PARKGWYN TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE PARKGWYN TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Established for working the Parkgwyn Tin Mine, which is held under lease at a royalty of 1-18th on the ores sold.

Capital, £25,000, in 10,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

St. per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment.

We fature call will exceed 5s., nor be made at intervals of less than three months; but the directors do not anticipate any call beyond the application and allotment, as sales of tin ore will be made immediately after the exection of the machinery.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned without either deduction or delay.

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts of 1856 and 1857, with limited liability.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. BAKER, Esq. (Messrs. Siddons and Baker), Griffin Ironworks, Oldbury.

J. H. BAKER, Esq. (Messrs. Siddons and Baker), Griffin Ironworks, Oldbury.
JOSEPH GREENWOOD, Esq., paper merchant, Darwen.
HENRY JORDAN, Esq., The Beomonds, Chertsey, Surrey.
EDWARD HUNT, Esq., 6, Cecli-street, Strand.
J. T. RICCALTON, Esq., (Director of the Anglo-French Porcelain Company), 18, Adamstrate, Adalphi, W. G.

, Adelphi, W.C.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.
BROKER—James Robertson, Eq., '4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Thomas Swan. OFFICES-35A, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

OFFICES—35a, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

The Parkgwyn Tin Mining Company (Limited) has been formed to work a large and valuable mineral sett situate in the parish of St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Cornwall. This property has already been worked to a depth of 15 fms.; but at this point machiner, has become necessary, and for its erection, and the complete development of the mineral lodes contained in the sett, increased capital is required. This mineral sett includes three east; and west tin lodes, all within a space of about 8 fms. There are also a caunter lode, a north and south lode, and several cross-courses, besides a fine decomposed elvan-course. The extent of the sett is from east to west about three-quarters of a mile, and from north to south about haif a mile.

The lode hitherto worked above the adit is from 4 to 8 f. wide, and has yielded at its present depth large quantities of rich tin, and there will be immediate and increasing returns of ore as soon as machinery can be erected and the lode worked to a greater depth. The parallel cast and west lodes, which also run through the entire sett, show at the adit very strong indications of being rich for tin at a deeper level, and after the engineshaft has been sunk to about 30 fms. these parallel lodes will be wrought by means of a croas-cut from the shaft, which can be done at a very trifing outing, when the company will have a fine champion lode aiready proved, nearly 6 ft. wide, and two parallel lodes of equal promise, all worked by the same machinery and from the same shaft. It is intended to erect an engine of from 30 to 40 inch cylinder, also the necessary crushing and dressing apparatus; with these appliances the company will be able to make returns of ore in about six months, as the fine run of tin ground aiready laid open will be immediately available, shortly after which profits may be expected.

Letters and reports have been received from soveral gentlemen (among whom are Wm. Richards, Eeq., of Bank House, Redruth, and James Pope, of the Wheal Bas

# THE ELY-MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED). Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £25,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and £1 per share on allotment, to be made at less intervals than three months.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., Mayor of Nowport, Monmouthshire.
GEORGE BENNETT, Esq. (Director of the Karbitz Colliery Company, Limited), 21,
Manchester-buildings, Whitehail.
Capt. J. HARRIS, 13, St. German's-terrace, Blackheath, Kent.
W. D. BUCK, Esq., merchant, Duke-street, London-bridge, S.E.
Colonel WRAGGE, Fair View, Shooter's Hill, Kent.

Colonel WHAGGE, Fair Yiew, Shooter's Hill, Kent.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornbill, E.C.
BROKERS—Mesars. Alisops, 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
SOLICITOR—C. J. Eldred, Eaq., 5, Great James-street, Eddord-row, W.C.
SCRETARY—Theophilus Broughton, Esq.

OFFICES,—18, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable sid at Gellygron, in the parish of Liantrissant, Giamorganshire, containing 240 f steam, coking, house, gas, and Cannel coal, together with ironstone, and beds of

of steam, coking, house, gas, and Cannel coal, together with ironstone, and beds of the finest fire-clay.

The lease is for 21 years, and renewable for ever (without increase of royalty or rental), at a royalty of 9d, per ton of 2520 lbs. on eqal, and 3d, per ton on fire-clay.

From the annexed reports (the originals, accompanied with plans and sections of the state, may be seen at the company's office), it will be seen that there are no less than thirteen seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 60 ft., and containing 18,000,000 tons; it is proposed, however, in the first place to work only the Abergorky steam coal, which would yield upwards of 1,300,000 tons of large coal from the present level, which is highly prized on account of its peculiar adaptability in its raw state to locomotive engines, and is considered equal to the best in Wales for steam navigation.

The Ely Valley Rallway rans through the estate, thus preventing any necessity for way leave through any other property, as a siding of 200 yards only is required to effect a complete railway communication to the port of Cardiff, which is distant only 15 miles. In addition, it is calculated that very large returns will be realized from the Cannel coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, as they can be cheaply worked with the principal veins of coal.

coal, frontione, and the option of coal.

The following estimate, made by an eminent engineer, shows the profit that may be expected to accrue on the capital employed. This calculation may be seen at the com-

pany's office.

The sale of 100,000 tons of coal per annum at the Dock at Cardiff (as is shown by the annexed reports of the mining engineers, will yield that quantity for thirty years), at an average price of 8s. 6d. per ton, will yield a total of ...

Deduct cost of raising, including wages, royalty, and all other charges, at 5s. 4d. per ton ... £42,500 0 0

Application for shares, with a deposit of 5s. each, may be made to the bankers, the okers, or the secretary, at the offices of the company, 18, Manchester-buildings, Parament-street, London, S. W., where may be obtained prospectuses, with names of dietors, forms of application for shares, and any further information desired.

liament-street, London, S. W., where may be obtained prospectuses, with names of directors, forms of application for shares, and any further information desired.

\*\*REPORTS,

1.—This valuable mineral estate is situate on the side of the Ely Valley Rallway, five miles from its junction with the South Wales Rallway at Liantissant Station, by which line the produce may be cheapily conveyed, either eastward to the port of Cardiff (which lis within the short distance of 15 miles) or westward to the ports of Briton Ferry and Swansea (respectively distant 23 and 33 miles), or to Milford Haven; and when the Bristol and South Wales Junction shall have been completed it will open communication, without break of gauge, from Gellygron to Plymouth, Portamouth, Southampton, and the whole of the West of England. A company is now constructing a narrow gauge railway from the district, forming a junction with the Taff Vale Rallway, thus affording access to all the docks at Cardiff and Penarth, Staffordshire, and the midland districts, where there is an unlimited demand for ooking coals.

2.—The area is 240 acres or thereabouts, completely commanding, without extra winnings, properties of equal extent, lying west thereof, iand-looked by Gellygron.

3.—The section of the estate indicates the magnitute of its wast mineral resources, a great portion of which has already been proved. The several seams of coal, with the numerous veins and courses of ironstone, embraced between letters C and D in the section, have been driven to and otherwise proved. In that portion lying between the letters C and E we have, from a thorough knowledge of the stratification of the district, laid down the coals, ironstones, &c., which must exist under Gellygron. Our opinion is fortified by the late eminent Sir H. T. De la Beche's elaborate survey of this locality; wherein he resided six months of his useful life, exploring and ascertaining the abundant mineral deposits lying under what he designated "the plum of the South Wales coal fields.

4.—The great

r and water-shed.
—With respect to the qualities of the coal under Gellygron, the coal shown on the on as Abergorky steam coal is eminently suited for shipment as marine and locomo-

section as Abergorky steam coal is ominently suited for shipment as marine and locomotive engine coal, as the extracts appended hereto sufficiently evinos. The Abergorky vein at Gelitygron is undoubtedly superior in quality to the "Pentra," named in these extracts. The upper and lower groups of coals shown in the section are more easily attainable at Gelitygron is undoubtedly superior in quality to the "Pentra," named in these extracts.

6.—By basing our estimate of thickness of coal at 60 ft., which is less than the ordinary computation, the quantity will amount to 18,000,000 of tons, sufficient to endure at a daily output of 600 tons a period of 100 years.

7.—The present level is adequate to the working of 200 tons per day of steam coal for 30 years from the Abergorky seam alone, as, at the very lowest possible calculation, there is the total quantity of 1,800,000 tons of large coal in this vein lying nearly flat on the north side of the line.

N.B.—This yield is workable by means of the present adit level, and the workings on the Abergorky steam coal vein will be entirely free from water or fire-damp.

8.—Ventilating shafts on the apex for the saddle, or along either brook side, may at any time be sunk to coal for £20.

9.—The stipulated quantity per diem to cover sleeping rent to lessor is only 40 tons.

10.—Knowing this property for 30 years past, and having on many occasions during that period inspected it, as well as the adjoining properties, and reported thereon—constdering, likewise, the cheapness of winning and working, the extremely low royalities as compared with like works in the district, its railway mells for transport of produce, proximity to the best port in Wales, together with its never-failing streams of water, and being situate in the midst of a thickly populated mining four propulation of water, and being situate in the midst of a thickly populated mining four provencing it as unequalled in its resources and advantages by any other property of its extent in South Wales or Momouthshite, an

Rest Mount, Fork, April 15, 1851.—I have carefully examined the above coiliery, and am giad to be able to state that the result of that examination is very satisfactory, and enables me to confirm the report of Measrs. Slewart and Davies in all essential particulars. The numerous beds of coal lie very favourable for working at a comparatively small cost, while the Ely Valley Railway gives a capital outlet for them. As the coiliery lies within an easy distance of several good shipping ports, and is also more accessible for the London market than some of the coilieries which already send coals to the metropolis, there is every facility for sending the coal to good markets. The various scame aumount in the

aggragate to 56 ft. of workable coals, two-thirds of which are the hest steam coal. I estimate that there are no less than 16,800,000 tons of coal in Geliygron, which extends over 240 acres; but it so happens this estate has a large frontage to the railway, and completely locks up all outlet for the land behind and adjoining, which is over 1000 acres, and might readily be obtained, if required, thus quadrupling the acreage. A large and very fine vein of fire-clay runs through the estate, and as it lies immediately below a rich seam of Cannel cola it can be worked at a nominal expense, as it must be worked in order to get the Cannel cheaply. There are also several veins of ironstone, but only one vein, in my opinion, would pay to work at present. The vein I allude to is, as far as I can judge, of an average thickness of II in.; this would pay remarkably well. No sinking will be required, save one shaft, to cat through the whole of the seams, for an air or up-cast pit, as, owing to the peculiar position of the strata, the whole of the coal can be worked from addits: 150,000 tons per anome outle be easily worked, and this would give a nett profit of £15,000, at the low average of 2s, per ton profit. I will conclude by saying that, in my opinion, it is a most valuable property, and will amply repay a large outlay if it were needed; but it is not necessary, as a comparatively small expenditure will put the colliery into full working order.

HENRY J. McCULLOCH.

# THE DOLFRW-Y-NOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

AERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application; 5s. per share on allotment.

No further call to be made without the sanction of a general meeting of the shareh DHEETOMS.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Eaq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.

THOMAS HOLROYD, Esq., 54, Upper Berkeley-street.

ROBERT KENYON, Esq., Belgrave House, Upper Holloway.

HENRY A. SANFORD, Esq., Lynton, Western Australia, and 23, Cadogan Belgrave-square.

Belgrave-square. FREDERICK TWYNAM, Esq., Bishopstoke, Hants. REDERIUK TW LAGAI, ESC., DISSIONIUS LASIES.

BANKERS—SIC Charles Price, Bart, Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange.

Solicitors—Messrs. Sutton and Ommanney, 6, Basinghall-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Battye.

OFFICES-33, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.

The existence of gold in Merionethshire, North Wales, has been an ascertained fact for a long period, and various attempts have been made to separate the precious metal from the matrix. All such efforts were, notwithstanding the richness and value of the specimens produced from this district (commercially speaking) unsuccessful, owing entirely to the imperfect means employed in extracting the gold, and it was evident that, unless an improved method were discovered, gold operations in Wales could not be

specimens produced from this district (commercially speaking) unsuccessful, owing entirely to the imperfect means employed in extracting the gold, and it was evident that, unless an improved method were discovered, gold operations in Wales could not be remunerative.

The Vigra and Clogau Mining Company, situated in this district, taking experience by the past, recommenced working for gold in January, 1861, on a now and improved plan, and the great success which has attended their operations justifies the expectations, which others have formed, of obtaining similar favourable results from other mines in which visible gold is known to exist.

The quantity of ore crushed and amalgamated at the Vigra and Clogau is stated in the Mining Journal of 9th August, 1862, to be as follows:—

456 tons 15% cwts., yielding 2856 czs. 3 dwts. of fine gold, or 6% ozs. of gold per ton of quartz=£10,816 17s. 2d.

JANDARY TO DECEMBER, 1861.

434 tons, yielding 3557 ozs. fine gold, or 8 ozs. of gold per ton of quartz=£10,816 17s. 2d.

434 tons, yielding 3557 ozs. fine gold, or 8 ozs. of gold per ton of quartz=£10,842 4s. 7d.

Thus showing a steady increase in the yield of gold, the returns for the first six months of this year being greater than the produce of the whole of last year's workings.

\*\*These results have caushed that company to pay dividends at the rate of 130 per cent. on their nominal capital, and their shares, with £2 15s. paid, are quoted at £26 to £45 per share.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the Dolfraw-y-neg Gold and Copper Mines, situated in the parish of Lianfachreth, county Merioneth, about six miles from Dolgelly, and to the wost of the River Afon-Wen. The set consists of Dolfray-nog, Tynsimnal, Bwichrhoswen, and Rhoswen, extending over about 170 acres of land. The property is held under a tack-note for three years, containing covenants under though the substantial processing that period, a lease for twenty-one years can be obtained, at the moderate rental of £26 per annum, merging into a ro

part of the lode. geological formation of this district are the Cambrian rocks, overlaid by the Silurian lingula flags - and it has been so minutely described by Prof. Ramsay communication to the Geological Society, that a few extracts from his report wil

in his communication to the Geological Society, that a few extracts from his report will be deemed sufficient:—
"When I inspected the geology of this country, the most remarkable and promising lode was the gold lode at Dolfrw-y-nog. It lies in the heart of the talcoos schist, and is composed of white saccharoid quartz, irregularly traversed by numerous small loose joints. Chlorite decomposing talcose matter, and pink carbonate of lime, are intermingled with it. As a rule, the substance of the lode is easily shivered into fragments—a great advantage for working. On examining a heap of quartz, which lay at the mouth of the shaft, I readily saw, with the naked eye, gold in small fakes and grains, irregularly dessimated through the quartz, and one mass, in particular, was literally spangled across its surface with rich, glittering gold. Gold has also been discovered in the copper lode, about a mile further south. All of these occur in the same talcose rocks, and it was the peculiar character of these rocks, which occur very sparingly elsewhere, that induced me to recommend Mr. Attwood to examine this ground for gold." According to Sir Roderic Murchison,—
"The most usual position of gold is in quartzose vein stones that traverse altered palsezoic slates, frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks, whether of ignous or of aqueous origin."
This statement is corroborated by the position of the quartzose vein in the Dolfrw-y-nog and Clogau Mines.

The following is from Sir R. Murchison's "Siluria:"—

nog and Clogan Mines.

The following is from Sir R. Murchison's "Siluria:"—

"Prof. Anstad, who has examined the gold veins in Merioneth, has reported to me
that at Dolfrw-y-nog the gold disseminated both in bands and in irregular bands, or
veins, parallel to the Lower Silurian schists, lying near to the junction of a greenstone
with slaty rocks. The gold is partially present to such an extent that in a small quantity removed by himself from one of these veins it yielded, upon an analysis, 60 ozs. to

with a say,

"ity removed by himself from one or saves."

Mr. T. A. Readwin, F.G.S., also states that—

"By far the richest discoveries of gold have been made at the Dolfrw-y-nog, Princ

of Wales, and Clogau Mines. I have extracted gold from stones from each of these mine
at the rate of 300 to 400 cas, per ton."

The following assays have been made from the ores of the Dolfrw-y-nog Mine (se

Calvert's book on the "Gold Rocks of Great Britain"):—

Gold.

Silver.

Gold.

Goss. dwts. grs.

Ozs. dwts. grs.

60 3
... 4 114
... 50 0
... 4 18
... 5 13 1
... 0 0 18
... 6 2 12
... 130 0 0
... 149 6 11
... 3 2 0
... 300 0 028. 60 :: 

13. Quartz.

3 2 0

Considerable expense has been incurred in sinking shafts, driving levels, and provin he existence of gold, and it is estimated that the proposed capital will be amply sufficient to put the mine into complete working order, and enable the directors to brin old to market. Ample water-power, for all purposes of the mine, can be obtained Arrangement's have been supposed.

om the fiver Afon-Wen.

Arrangements have been entered into with the lessees for the transfer of their intest in these mines for the sum of £1000 in cash and 4500 shares fully paid up, and a triber amount of 4500 shares also fully paid up, to be delivered after the payment of its fixld/dend.

the first dividend.

It is difficult to give any estimate of the results to be obtained; but, when it is considered that half-an-ounce of gold per ton pays in Australia and Brazil, where the cost of extraction is necessarily much higher than in Wales, and as the Clogan Mine is obtaining from 1 to 2 cos. per ton, where no gold is visible, and 8 cos. on the average, and at a cost of only about 8 per cent, on the returns, it is reasonable to expect a large return from the Dolfrw-y-nog Mine, from which specimens with visible gold have been obtained, giving as much as from 60 to 300 cos. of gold per ton, and 3 cos. 2 dwts. per ton where no gold has been visible to the naked eye.

Specimens of the gold quartz may be seen at the office of the company.

A considerable portion of the capital has been subscribed. Prospectuses, with the reports and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from Mesers.

R. and J. Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange; and of the secretary, 33, Great Winchesterstreet, E.C.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

PARTNERSHIP-MUSIC HALL AND TAVERN.-WANTED, ARTNERSHIP—MUSIC HALL AND TAVERN.—WANTED, a PARTNER with £1200 capital, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in a MUSIC HALL and TAVERN in LONDON, established for many years. £500 of this is required to purchase the lease of premises to extend the trade. The duties of the business merely require a superintendence by the proprietor, but the incoming partner would be required to divide the active management between himself and the advertiser three days a week. The takings are £100 per week, and after paying £40 per week expenses, leaves a nett profit of £60 per week, all ready money.—Apply to James Hutzon, Esq., accountant, 25, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

#### Landed Estates Court, Irela

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

State of HENRY LAURENCE TORAS TREEDY YOU UN
LLY and WILLIAM ROBINSON FATLE, PORHORS. In the Matter of the Esta In the Malter of the East of Malter Monica and Wilkiam Rossingon Patter, Pentioner Owner; Joins Conolly and Wilkiam Rossingon Patter, Pentioner Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 7th day of November, 1801, as in one Lot, the COPPER, COPPER ORE, and ALL OTHER ORES, MINER ALL OTHER URBSTANCES, CLAYS, EARTHS, STONES, CLAYS, EARTHS, STONES, CLAYS, EARTHS, ATOMES ORES, MINER ALL OTHER SUBSTANCES in the nature of MINES or MINERALS ORES, Walter, whether open or unopened, which may be found to be in, under, or was value, whether open or unopened, which may be found to be in, under, or was situate in the parish of CASTLEMACKADAM, barroy of ARKIOW, all east WICKLOW, held under less, dated 1st day of May, 1806, for the term of 31 year the 1st day of April, 1860, anbject to the yearly rent of 1-18th and, 7th values, as the option of the mine lord, and to the usual mining covenants.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1862. ——HENRY FAWCETT, Chief Co

OBSERVATIONS.

liams, Eaq.

The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wextorn and the Dublin and Wextorn man-case within a quarter of a mile of these mines, and the Dublin and Wextorn man-case within a quarter of a mile of these mines, and the Dublin and Wextorn man-case passess through them.

The townland of Knockanode, where the principal mining operations have his been carried on, adjoins on its south boundary the mines of the Wicklow Copper Company, on the east the Tigroney and Cronebane Mines, and is spanied only latter from the mining sett of the Connorree Mining Company.

There are two distinct mines—the South and the North Mine—opened on Knocka which can be worked by water-power alone.

These mines have been favourably reported on by Captain Charles Thomas, so Dolicooth Mine, Camborne, Cornwall ; Jene Hirchins, Eaq., and Francis Lians, copies of which reports may be seen at the office of the solicitors for Patients.

Dolicooth Mine, Camborne, Cornwall ; Jene Hirchins, Eaq., and Francis Lians, copies of which reports may be seen at the office of the solicitors for Patients.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Eatstee Court, Dablic; a D. and T. FITZ/GERALD, Solicitors for Patience, ballic; a Office of the said. 20, St. Andrew-street.

WM. R. FAYLE, one of the petitioners, 58, Townsend-street.

FREDERICK L. FLOOD, Solicitor for the Owner, 2, Dams-in Dablin; and to HENRY VON USTER, Esq., the owner, "The Meetings," on county of Wicklow.

### Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCIS MI TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Pike e.
and Others, dated the 4th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next, at Tweive
at noon precisely at noon precisely—

28 (4600ths) SHARES of the said defendant, Peter Eddy.

Of and in the said MINE.

f and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, T
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Ref
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 20, 1862.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BROKER AND OTHERS. On MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 25, 1862, at Eleven o'clock prompt.

On MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 25, 1862, at Eleven o'clock prompt.

M. R. W. HEATLEY KIRK is favoured with instructions Mossrs. Fairbairs and Sons to SELL, on Monday next, Aug. 25, 1862, at o'clock a.w., on the premises of the forge department, Canal-street, Ancoais, Mank the following MACHINE BRY, in consequence of alterations at their works:—

ONE 2 tons STEAM HAMMER, 4 ft. stroke, piston 4 in. diameter; about 3 blocks for ditto.

TWO VERTICAL BOILERS, 24 ft. long by 5 ft., with chimney and dasper also the following mountings to each boller:—25 ft. safety-valves, 15 ft. step 12 in. vacuum valve, 13 ft. spring balance safety-valve, 2 ½ ft. nasty-valves, 17 off cock, 3 gauge taps, glass water gauge, 11½ in. scam tap.

The following pipes and connections:—40 ft. of 2 in. piping, 60 ft. of 5 in. casteam piping, with flanges, elbows, and junctions; 15 ft. of 4 in. wrought-irst piping, with stop valve, and expansion joint of brass and copper; 18 ft. of stame; with atmfing box, &c.

ONE DONKEY PUMPING ENGINE, with 2½ in. ram.

ONE SCOURING MACHINE, fast and loose pulleys, 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.

ONE LEYER SHEARING MACHINE and balance weight, with connection will shear 15 inches.

Orders to view, and full particulars, may be had on application at the Mr. Wheatley Kirk, Albert-street, St. Mary's, Manchester.

TUESDAY, AUG., 26, 1862—MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. LITTLE AND NEWTON are instructed to SI
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August, 1862, at 7
Colock precisely, at POLGEAR MINE, in the parish of Wendron, the whole
MINE MATERIALS, comprising—
ONE 30 in. cylinder STEAR MINE, in the parish of Wendron, the whole
MINE MATERIALS, comprising—
ONE 30 in. cylinder STEAR MINE, in the parish of Wendron, the whole
MINE MATERIALS, comprising—
ONE 30 in. cylinder STEAR MOTARY ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder she
shafts, wrought-iron sweep rod, stamps' axle for 12 heads, and a 10 ton 300LES.
1 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
1 1 balance bob, complete.
1 17 ditto and stand.
15 fms. 1½ in. buckst rods.
2 pairs 6 in. rod plates.
2 pairs 6 in. rod plates.
2 pairs 6 in. rod plates.
3 rod ft. 8 in. dit bottom windbore.
1 pair caps and side plates.
1 aingle winch.

Stant tackle, 7 fron stav identification of the complete state of the complete st ft. 8 in. doorpiece.

oft. 8 in. sinking windbore.

ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbore.

ir caps and side plates.

I single winch.

I single winch and stand, I smiths' box, 2 large cheets, 6 miners' ditto, but of ron, scrap ditto, picks, &c.; old cast-fron, 6 stamps' lifters, short shanks, 1 was cowes, I landing ditto, carpenters' bench and chest, pit frame, 4 ft. Norway talk simber, a quantity of old timber, doors and windows, numers tools, new how timber, a quantity of old timber, doors and windows, numers tools, new how another constant of the control of

Refreshments at Eleven o'clock, sale to commence pu Dated August 12, 1862.

PENSAX COURT ESTATE and OTHER LANDS, in the chapsiry of PESSA in the parish of STOCKTON, in the county of WORCESTER, consisting of the FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of LAND, beautifully timbered, of and hop grounds, together with the FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as IE COURT, the several FARM and OTHER HOUSES, and WATER CORF. Delenging to the said estates, with the GREAT TITHES of the CHAPEL PENSAX, extending over 1000 acres of land, or thereabouts; aso, the VEST PENSAX, extending over 1000 acres of land, or thereabouts; aso, the VEST ABLE MINES of COAL and LIMESTONE, and OTHER MINERALS, remain gotten, within and under the PENSAX COURT ESTATE, the mines being working order.

MESSRS. HOBBS are instructed TO SELL BY AUCTION TO SELL BY AUCTION OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND THE P MESSRS. HOBBS are instructed TO SELL BY AUTION
the month of October, either in one or more lots, the above YERYALU
and WELL-TIMBERED PROFERTIES, which are situated in one of the new
tiful parts or WORCESTERSHIER, near the turnpike-road leading from Closbur
timer to Worcester, and within a short distance of that leading from Closbur
timer to Worcester, and or the stance of the state of the stance of the st

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a VALUABLE MINING within six miles of the railway station at LLANDLOSS. See through the property, and a level driven on one has proved lead and og £1000 has been spent to prove it. It is in the neighbourhood of other m joins one which has made large profits. A never-falling stream run the machinery could be erected at a small outlay. It a geopany were forms that the provided take shows it is the statement of the provided take above.

TO AMATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a MO STEAM ENGINE and COPPER BOILER, fitted to heat with gas, and a for driving a lathe. The materials and workmanship are first-class, and quite May be seen at the Ratcliff Gas Works, near the Thames Tunnel, G. Wellow, ext tiser would take shares in it.-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT INVESTMENT.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, OTHER CAPITALISTS.—GARDDEN LODGE COLLERY, RUADN, BIGHRHIRE. TO BE LET, the VALUABLE MINERALS under the QAIR LODGE and PEN-Y-GARDDEN ESTATES, comprising an area of 18 sense abouts, situated in the best part of the Denbighshire coal field, and abounded to the Denbighshire coal field, and abounded to unexceptionable character, and admirably adapted for house, steam, furnace, coking purposes. The estates also contain large supplies of IRONSTONE and CLAY, and VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES, and they are connected with markets.

markets.

The minerals have been most favourably proved by the proprietors, as well as The minerals have been most favourably proved by the proprietors, as well as The mineral property of the property of the property of the celebrate of distely adjoining. One shaft has been already such down to the celebrate of and other shafts to the Main and other coals. The Great Western (Sarentson Chester) Railway passes through the property, and a branch therefrom committee the property and a branch therefore committee the property of the property and a branch though the creeked, and as the colliery is now in operation to time need be lost in questions that the property of the property of

large trade.
Satisfactory reasons for disposing of the colliery can be given, and the great most eligible opportunity for the investment of private capital, or the fermatic company. The present plant to be taken at a fair valuation. There is an excellent family residence on the estate, which will be lef, with required, and there are also convenient houses and offices in competion with the For full particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to Mr. HENRY BECENT. Professor, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Townships and Barria, St. Werbergier, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Townships, and Barria, St. Werbergier, or Messrs. Barria and Highert, solicitors, Chester.

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UTABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS, COMPANIES, FIR SOUTH WALES MINE AGENCY.—South Wales is a colossus of L-THE to minerals, but mismanagement, and a want of knowledge respecting

The SOUTH WALES MINE ACENCY.—South Wales is a colossus of the moderate of the district, have often proved fatal to many well-merited enterprises. The moderate of the district, have often proved fatal to many well-merited enterprises. The moderate fath that enormons fortunes have been realised by private parties, as the lover fact that enormons fortunes have been realised by private parties, as the lover fact that enormons fortunes have been realised by private parties, as the lover fact that the moderate of the district countries of the district countries of the district countries of the district substituting connected with the mines of the district. SURVEYS made, and the substitution of the district countries of the district of the district of the district countries of the district of the distr

CONSOLS COPPER, SILVER-LEAD, AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

20,800, in 30,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on allotment. 30,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on allotment. 30,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on allotment. 30,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on allotment. 30,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. on allotment immediately proceeded with. 3s. when the list will be closed, and the allotment immediately proceeded with. By order, C. BAKER, Sec. 1st. This mine is in the vicinity of the Clogau, Prince of Wales, and Cambrian 2ss. The Clogau, in twelve months, yielded 7460 css. of gold from 940 tons of applied 15 7½ css. per ton, equal in value to £30,840.—Vide Times, Aug. 14, 1862.

ISLE OF MAN SLATE AND FLAG COMPANY (LIMITED).

Interported pursuant to the Joint-Stock Acts for Limited Liability.

OLARIES AT GLEN RUSHEN AND DALBY, ISLE OF MAN260,00, in 3000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase. 5s. deposit to be
paid on application, and 10s. on allotment of shares.

Tellability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

OTHER TORRESTORS.

Capt. MARSH, R.N., Cottage Mona, Ramsey, Capt. E. CAMERON, J.P., Gleniaba House, Peel. Mr. SAMUEL BROADBENT, Bibalce, Onchan. Mr. JOSEPH HIGGINS, Merchant, Peel. Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, Merchant, Peel. Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, Merchant, Douglas. (With power to add to their number.)

HISTERS—Bank of Mona; North and South Waiss Bank, Liverpo BROKERS, Peter Bourne Drinkwater, Esq., Exchange-atrect East, Liverpoo Caries Stanley, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London. Heard Ashworth, Esq., Exchange Chambers, Manchester. BRUTF lint, 16, Basinghall-street, Leed. SEGERTARY—Mr. Henry Johnson, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

OFFICES,-MARKET PLACE, DOUGLAS. REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. William Clague's, builder, 65, West Derby-street.

summary is formed for the purpose of developing and extensively working the and be quaries situate at Glen Rushen and Dalby, in the parish of Patrick, in the rise. These quarries are already opened out, and in good working condition, the appriors having expended on them a considerable sum; but as they are most earlier and their resources can be fully developed.

Shain in the Glen Rushen Quarries is most durable, and of the best quality—colour, the sale pronounced equal to the Welsh as a good roofing slate. The body of the set is immense, and from calculations made as many as 1000 men can be used to be a superior of the set of the

dis these quarries alone.

125 god roads to both slate and flag quarries, the former being distant three me the shipping port of Peel. There is also an abundant supply of water to work

peared speem required.

beams for both slates and flags is great, and constantly increasing, and it is beautitude is sample room for more than double the supply of slates now pre-

similar there is ample room for more than double the supply of states now proin value.

Si is of Man is centrally situated for supplying the markets of the three kingdoms,
and sistes are of an excellent quality for roofing these quarries will present a safe,
sant, and profitable investment to the public—one, there is every reason to bespace and profitable invested. The
space have already received more orders for siates than they can at present supply.

In decussiances offer unusual inducements, and certainly warrant the public to
silestment safely in this class of property.

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It can be supply to the same term.

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wish themselves.

ENGT ON THE GLEN RUSHEN SLATE QUARRIES AND DALBY FLAG QUARRIES.

Insist quarries of Glen Rushen are situated in a formation of the same, or nearly seas, scopical age as the famous slate quarries of North Wales. The slates found as a fine will be a successful to the same of the same of the same of the same and t

HE CORK-CARPET COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

In two series of £00,000 each.

In two series of £00,000 each.

Series, before they are offered to the public.

SERECTORS.

LENSET (Magnay and Bennett), 181, Upper Thames-street.

MILLAM BOUSFIELD, Grove House, Forest Gate, Essex.

LENSET (Magnay and Bennett), 181, Upper Thames-street.

ATERAND PARSONAGE, Manchester, and Strand, London.

LELAWRIE, 10, FARTAT-buildings, Temple.

BERK WHITWORTH, Cooper-street, Manchester, and Abchurch-lane, London.

BASKERS-MESSTS, Hankey, Fenchurch-street.

SECHERAST-MIT, F. C. W. Brandt.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

ACCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ARCHURCH CHAMBERS, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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In many has been established for the purpose of meeting the great and increasing size stairs which, whilst answering all the purposes for which oil-cloth and was a proper of the purpose of meeting the great and increasing size stairs which, whilst answering all the purposes for which oil-cloth and size supplies of the company will be manifectured under a process was presented by the patent, whereby the company will be enabled to supply it of any pataments, and dimensions that may be required to meet any particular demand. Supplies the patent bear also been carefully examined, and found to be not only said, but fee from any anaption of possible infringements upon others.

In the process of the patent patent, not only for fersat Britain, but also for all Badium; together with a factory, having a 50-horse power engine, and mandel the process of the company, upon which the patents, one-half of which is payable in shares of the company, upon which seems.

We altusted within five miles of London, and have the advantage of land 19, and comprise every appliance necessary to the manufacture of cork-lant of 2700 yards per diem.

and stimes of 2400 yards per diem.

See the cert.-carpet at a reduction in price of 30 per cent. as compared with the
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all descriptions of the cork-carpet may be seen at the offices of the com-labection of them is invited. It is the same are the offices of the made to the company's bankers, or at the offices of Askingh-lane, where forms can be obtained. We thousand shares have been subscribed for before the issue of this pro-

ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, and with the utmost accuracy.

on application.

(GMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,

21, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED), SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

(Successors to Joseph Wright and Boss, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, and Contractors).

RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS TO BE LET UPON HIRE. LONDON OFFICE,—2, BRIDGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND RONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c — The BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE Is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwts. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON AND SON, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of COAL, OIL, and HYDRO-CARBON GAS WORKS. Also of APPARATUS for the DISTILLATION of PEAT and MINERAL OILS.

OFFICES AND STORES, 41, MERIDEN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN FIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABLITY of COPPER, RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MECONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

CEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons),
MANUFACTURERS of BOLSTER PINS and BOXES, BOLTS and NUTS,
WOOD SCREWS, LIFFING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION of RAILWAY FASTENINGS.
HOPE WORKS, WEST BROWNICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)
LONDON AGENTS,—MESSIS. R. AND W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET
MEWS, E.C.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

E ASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE, P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prov. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity RE-GULAR SUPPLIES of CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the ouly one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende. Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS,—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of the very VALUABLE BEDS of HARD and SOFT COALS lying underneath about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND at BRINSLEY, in the county of NOTTINGHAM. The coal has been well ascertained, and is known to be of a very superior quality. It has also been most favourably reported on, in every respect, by some of the most eminent mining engineers of the district.

There is complete and easy communication by means of a private branch railway connecting the colliery with the Erewash Vailey Railway and the Cromford Canal at Stoneyford; and there are materials and an engine on the spot, necessary for proceeding with the works forthwith.

orks forthwith

the works forthwith.

The above colliery is exceedingly well situated in the far-famed valley of the Er in the immediate vicinity of Codnor Park and other Ironworks; and, with every and means of transit, is considered to present an opportunity for a safe and profits vestment rarely to be met with.

For particulars spply to Mr. ROYSTON, Stoneyford Colliery, near Alfreton.

MPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the VALUABLE BEDS or SEAMS of COAL, including the well-known STANLEY MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of STANLEY HALL ESTATE, near WAKEFIELD. The estate has excellent water communication, as it adjoins the Aire and Caider Canal.—Proposals to be sent to Mr. Jakes Witham, solicitor, Wakefield, to whom, or to Messrs. Brown and Jepfecock, mineral surveyors, of Barnsley and Sheffield, application for any information should be made.

E GLWYSILAN, CAERPHILLY, GLAMORGANSHIRE,—TO BE LET, on lease, within a short distance of the port of Cardiff and the Rhymney way, a COAL FIELD, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, and valuable seams of coal of excellent quality beneath.—Particulars may be had a plan of the property seen, on application to R. W. Hall, Eaq., 37, Great George-et, Westminster, S.W.

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2450 Cook's Kitchen (	copper), illogan 48 0 0 85 70 7214 7 0 0 2 10 0 — May, 1862	10000 1248 2280	Billins (lead) [L. £30] 22 0 0 —	4000 Morth Photolik (copper)	0 8 0 10 Ble a "App
	ditto (stock)100 0 0 24 1 per cent. — Half-yriy. (copper), St. Cleer* 8 0 0 31 7 12 0 0 4 0 — July, 1882	160 5000 12000	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just 6 5 0. 1014	4096 North Forthing (sitylead) 4096 North Bosewarne, Gwinear 700 N. Roekear(cop.), Camborne [1] 5000 N.Trelsther(sil.,cp.), Factow 848 N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes [1] 6000 N.Wh.Basset(cop.,tin)[S.E.]	1 0 0 . 13 . 23 434
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396 Wheal Seton (til 1040 Wh.Trelawny(si 5000 Wicklow (copper	n, St. Just. Corriwal 70 0 0 . 300 . 300 . 30 3 0 . 5 0 0—Aug. 1862 n, copper), Camborne. 58 10 0 . 140		East Damsel (oop.), Gwennap 1 11 0. 1½	6000 St. Just (tin & cop.) [L. 2%]. 640 Stamp Office (lead), Mold 920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]. 2 5000 Tayy Con. (cop.), near Tayls.	1 0 0 . 1½
[. Dialq	lends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]	1024 12000 8000	East Margaret	5000 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis. 3000 Tees Side (id.), Cumb.[L.£1] 6000 Tolearne (cop.), Camborne 2000 Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth. 1024 Trenerom (tin), Uny Lelant. 1	0 13 0 4s
700 Aberdovey (silve 4943 Aifred Consols (	VES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.  er-lead), Merioneth 1 10 0 30 0 10 0 0 10 0 Mar. 1859 cop.), Phillack [S.E.]. 3 12 9 14 20 3 0 0 2 6 April, 1859 134 134 19 19 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0 2 0 0 19 6 0	6000 5000 5610	E. Rosewarne (ep.,tin), Gwin. 2 14 0 2%21/2 23/4May, 1862	5600 Trevenen and Tramenheere	6 5 6 2 4
2048 Carnyorth (tin), 8000 Charlotte United 256 Condurrow(cop., 4076 Dayon and Corn	er-lead), Merioneth . 1 10 0 . 30	1000 1024	East Tolgras (copper), Redruth 69 0 0 30 3 3 Aug. 1882 E. Treikais (cop.), Gwennap. 8 14 7 3 3 3 3 Aug. 1882 E. Treikerby (cop.), Redruth. 6 15 0 4 July, 1862	4096 Treweatin (silid.), Menhen. 2048 Treworlis (tin), Wondron 4000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron 8000 Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. £1]. 800 Tyne Head (id., cop.) [L. £1]. 800 Tyne Wedd (id., cop.) [L. £1]. 1004 Tyringham Consols (tin) 2000 Wenias (id.) [1000 £89d., 1004 4000 Wenias (id.) [1000 £89d., 1004 4000 Wentner [L. £24] 1000 West Beam [L. £1]. 1000 W. Bryn Gwiog (id.) [L. £30] 1218 W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam. 16 West Denbigh (id.), Denbigh. 3 10000 W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1] 4620 W. Great Work (tin), Germon 6000 West Grylis (tin)	5 1 0 ½
672 Ding Dong (tin) 3048 East Falmouth (1 2048 East Wheal Lov		4096 4000 6000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.] 7 12 6. 3 4. 24 3 3 May, 1862 Fowey and Par Uni, St. Blazey 1 0 0. 3 1. 1. 1.	800 Tynewydd(sli,-ld.),Cardigan. 1024 Tyringham Consols (tin) 2000 Waenlas (id.) [1000 £8 pd., 1000	0 5 0
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160 Levant (copper, 470 Newtownards M	1420   0 50   0 100   0 1200   1420   0 50   0 100   0 .	4000	Furse Hill Wood Cons., Bucki. 0 13 0. —	1218 W.Condurrow(tin,cop.),Cam. 16 West Denbigh (id.), Denbigh. 30000 W. Devon Con. (cop.),[L.£1]	7 0 0 5
128 South Crinnis (c 8000 Tolvadden (copp 572 Trelyon Consols	11111g (0., Co., Dokum. 50	30000 4892 6144	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 4 0 0 5 Giasgow Caradon Cons. [L.], 1 0 0 4 Fully paid. Goginan (silvld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1] 2 July, 1860 Gonamena (copper), 85. Cleer. 3 3 6 24 24 24 Aug. 1862	4520 W. Great Work (tin), Germon 6000 West Grylls (tin) 25000 West Par Con. (op.) 8t. Blazey 6000 W. Polmear (tin,cp.,) 8t. Austell 1600 W. Rose Down (oop.), Caradon 256 West Sharp Tor (op.) Rilliaton, 14	0 2 6
	had, carmartiaen [6.2, ] 0 1 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 5 4 6 0 1 1 0 0 4 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 5 4 6 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 5 4 6 6 2 2 0 7 6 8 2 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2000 3000 486	Geonzion (copper), St. Neot	1600 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 256 West Sharp Tor(cp.), Killaton, 14 1056 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	0 0 0 80
1024 Wheal Margery 1023 Wheal Tremayn	In), St. Agnes 4 16 6 4¼ 3¼ 4 0 18 6 0 2 0 -July, 1860 (tin, copper) 17 8 0 8 0 10 0 0 10 0May, 1860 e (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 13 2 6 5 10 2 6 0 7 6 -Jan. 1854	4096 6000 10104	Great Syrigan (copper) 4 7 0. 22	256 West Sharp Tor(cp.) Islinaton. 4 1056 WestStray Park (cop.), Camb. 5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan 5120 West Tolyas (cop.), Redritth. 2 5190 West Tolyadden	8 0 0 80
2464 Burra Burra (c	FOREIGN MINES.	47000 10000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]. 1 0 0. 4 July paid. Gogiann (sitvid.) [1000 612]4, 2992 £1] 2 July, 1800 Gonamena (copper), 8t. Cleer. 3 3 6. 24. 2½ 2¾ Aug. 1862 Goonzlon (copper), 8t. Nect. 0 5 6. 4 s. June, 1862 Goonzlon (copper), 8t. Nect. 0 5 6. 4 s. June, 1862 Gourcek (cop.), Secitd. [L.£2] 1 0 0. 1 1 14. 16 17 July, 1802 Great Brigan (copper) 4 7 0. 2¾. 11½ Aug. 1802 Great Gardon (cop.), 8t. Ive. 1 16 0. 1½. 1 1½ Aug. 1802 Great North Downs (copper) 1 10 0. 1½. Aug. 1802 Great North Downs (copper) 1 10 0. 1½. Dec. 1806 Great North Downs (copper) 1 13 0. 12s. June, 1802 Gt. TreguneCon. [40,000.5½, 7000.5½ pd.] — Great TreguneCon. [40,000.5½, 7000.5½ pd.] — Great TreguneCon. [40,000.5½, 7000.5½ pd.] — Aug. 1861 Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5] 3 10 0. 3½. June, 1802 Gt. TreguneCon. [40,000.5½, 7000.5½ pd.] — Aug. 1861 Great Who Busy (cop., tin.), Ken. 14 0 0. 6½. July, 1802 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin.), Ken. 14 0 0. 6½. July, 1802 Great Wh. Martha (cop.), [L. 1 0 0. 16s. Fully paid. Grosvenor(1d.) [2500.5] pd., 5500 7a.pd.]. — Feb. 1862 Gwydyr Fark Com., Llaarwest 0 18 6. 9s. July, 1802 Gwydyr Fark Com., Llaarwest 0 18 6. 9s. July, 1802 Hawwood (id.,), Durhamill. £1] 0 0. — Sen. 1861 Hawkmoor (tin., cop.) Calstock 3 0 6. 9s. July, 1862 Haye Valiey (tin.), Callington) 0 5 0. 1 1 1 Herward Uni. (1d.), Flint. 4 2 10 0. 10 Aug. 1862 Holmbush [5000.52 s. pd., 5000 6s.pd.]. — Julys 1862 Holmbush [5000.52 s. pd., 5000 6s.pd.]. — Julys 1862 Keswick (lead), Fortinscale. 5 6. 1 1 Aug. Sen. 20 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 1 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 1 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 1 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2 0 0. 14s. 4 34 July, 1862 Lady Bertha (cop.) [Fs.] 2	4000 West Wendron (tin), Wendron 512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan 7 10000 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.) 1024 West Wheal Lovell, Wendron.	8 1 0., 228
19000 Central America 19000 Cobre Copper C 19000 Copiapo Mining	can (silver) [L.] 5 0 0 13½ 1 8 3 0 14 2—3 ung. 1892 0 0 0—3 0 1981 0 1 0 0 0 23 98 12 0 1 0 0—3 0 1981 0 1 0 0 5 0—3 0 1861 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3730 6000 12500	Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 6 1 0 34	1024 West Wheal Lovell, Wendron. 6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 2048 Wh. Agnes (silid.), St. Kew 1024 Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	2
70000 English and At 25000 Fortuna (lead), 25000 Gen. Mining At	ustralian [S.E.]	4910 8634 10000	Grosvenor(id.)[2500.£lpd.,2500 7s.pd.]	5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Calstock. 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylis (tin) 6000 Wheal Caradon (copper)	8 14 0 58 19 7 0 0 13 19 0 18 6 5
15000 Kapunda Miniz 15000 Linares (id.), P 10000 Lusitanian (of 103815 Mariquita and	ng Co., Australia [S.E] 1 0 0. 19. 19. 19. 19. 0 10 0. 0 1 0 June, 1862 7000 Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3 0 0. 74. 19. 11. 12. 0 5 0 May, 1862 Portugal) [S.E.] 2 0 0. 2	6400 7219 1000	Harwood (id.), Durham [L.£1] 0 3 6. 3. July, 1881 Hawkmoor (tin.cop.) Colastock 3 0 6. 3. May, 1862 Haye Valley (tin), Callington) 0 5 0. 1 . 1	1024 Wh. Anna (Id., blende), Perrana. 5000 Wheal Annie (oop.), Gwinoar 5000 Wh. Arthur (oop.), Calstock. 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylis (tin) 6000 Wheal Caradon (copper). 6000 Wheal Caradon (copper). 612 Wh. Damsei(op., tin), dwennap? 4096 Wh. Edward (oop.), Calstock 4000 Wh. Emma(op) Buckfastisigh 2000 Wheal Falmouth & Sperries. A844 Wh. Grenville (copper) (S.E.)	8 8 6 . 8 7 12 6 . 1% . 1% 1%
100000 Port Phillip (g 11000 St. John del Re 20000 West Canada M	20	6000 10000 40	Herward Uni. (id.), Finst 42 10 0 10	2000 Wheat Falmouth & Sperries . 5844 Wh.Grenville (copper)[S.E.] 5120 Wheat Harriett, Camborne .	7 13 0 . 6% . 5% 6 . At
FOREIGN	MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	6000 8000 963	Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 5 6. 1	6000 Wh. Moyle (cop.), Gwennap.	0 18 0 %
10000 Alten and Quest 10000 Gt. Barrier Lan 10000 Pontgiband (si 43174 Unit. Mexican)	nangenUni.(cop.)[L.£5] 4 10 0 3 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 1853 d,Min.,Ac.,N.Ze.[L.£5] 4 10 0 3½ 15 per cent. —May, 1859 llead), France (S.E.) 20 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 0 0—June, 1856 (sil.),Mexico[S.E.]Av. 28 5 0 7½ 7 7½ 1 16 6 0 4 0—Feb. 1858	1000 1019 240	Lixum (lead), Filint [L. £4] 2 0 0. 254. Leads & St. Aubun (tin, cop.) 10 4 4 4 . Feb. 1882 Liangan (id.), Glamor, [L.£25] 5 0 0. 754	1024 Wheai Polmear, St. Austell 6000 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Nect's 970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage 10	10 0 18s
	NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	\$000 2000 6000	Llywernog (id.), Card. [L. £3] 1 4 0 1% Jan. 1862 Long Rake (lead), Filnt 13 0 0 18 16 18 April, 1862 Lower Park Denbighshire [L.] 2 17 6 18s April, 1863 Mandiin [2848 £6, 3416 £1]	1024 Wheal Polmear, St. Austell. 6000 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's 970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage 1 1879 Wheal Prospidnick (tin) 25000 Wh. Prudenos St. As. [L. £1] 240 Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 9 1024 Wh. Sicily (silid.), Broadcak 4096 Wheal Stdney (tin), Plympton	10 0 19
Shares. 20000 Australian (co 75000 Bon Accord, Sc	The second secon	22000 3475	Imperial Silver-Lead, Doiguily 65 0 0 . 80	240 Wh. Reeth (tin), University 1034 Wh. Sieily (silid.), Broadcak 4096 Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton 9048 Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni. 1024 Wheal St. Andrew (copper). 512 Wh. Trannsck (tin), Sithney 6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 4096 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear 14096 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear 16000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper). 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell . 16 5000 Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2]. 1024 Worvas Downs (tin), Leiant. 3097 Yarner (copper), Devon	7 10 0 8%2% 2% 5 0 0 8
25000 Capula (silver) 17000 Central Italian 60000 Clarendon Con	), Mexico [L. £2] [S. E.]	16000 5000 1024	Mil Fool  Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1] . 0 17 0	6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 6000 Wh. Unity(cop., tin), Gwinear 1 4096 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	18 0 18s 16s. 18s 1 17 6 7146% 7%1
75000 Dun Mountain 25000 East del Rey, I 80000 East Kongsber	(copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.] 1 0 0 1 1 .Fully paid. Brazii [L. £3] 1 0 0 2 1 14 2 .Sept. 1861 War 1889 Wative Sliver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5] 1 7 6 34 .Mar. 1889	3400 250 6400	Nanglies (tin, copper), Rea. 8 10 0. 7	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper). 6400 Whitford (lead), Holywell . 16 5000 Willow Bank (lead) [L. £2].	1 0 0 43
30000 Eibe Colliery C 30000 Eilerslie and B 8000 English and Ca 80000 Great Northern	1 0 0	6400 4540 1000	N. Crow Hill (id.), 8t. Stephen 2 5 6. 1 2	1024 Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant. 3097 Yarner (copper), Devon	10 6 1)(
24000 Hindostan (cop 4000 Hope Silver-La 50000 Imperial These	Fines.   Paid.   Last Pr. Bus. done.   Last Cail.	8000 2000 400	Nanty Mines (id.), Montgom. 20 0 0. —	SLATE Q	UARRIES.
100000 Montes Aureos 30000 Lagunazo (sul 60000 New Granada	ry Company [L-] 1 0 0 . 17s		New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. 18 0 0 95 90 100 July, 1862 N.Wh. Yaddon (tin), Marasion 1 4 6 14	8800 British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] 10000 Cricceth, Carnarvon [L. £3]	[L] 14 10 0 15
60000 North Rhine C 15000 Pachuca Silver 17000 Quebrada (con	(gold), South America (S. E.) 1 0 0 14	1024 6000 4000	N.W. Vancon(tin), marasion 1 4 5. 14	SLATE Q1  8900 British Siate [7000 £1, 1800 £10] 10000 Cricosth, Carnarvon [L.£3] 20000 Festinlog Slate Quarry [L.£3] 6000 Glan-y-Pwil, Merion. [L.£5] 10000 Grant Modlwyn Slate [L.£5] 110000 Lower Taidws [L.£3] 110000 Lower Taidws [L.£3] 110000 Lower Taidws [L.£3]	0 0 14
20000 Santa Barbara 20000 Scottish Austr 18000 South Europe 80000 St. John's Unit	aslian (lead, &c.), Thesanly [L. £2]	20000			
12000 Teplitz Collies 45000 Victor Emanu 1000 Western Afric 12000 When Tile	tion (copper, isaid), Newfoundland [L.] 1 0 0 . 36		Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon	all who have the power, to aid us, by for	cted with the mines,
80000 Worthing (col 45000 Yudanamutas	South Anstralia [L.]	Lone	tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To share information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every on a Printel by RECHARD MINDLEFOR, and published by HERRY EXCLUSION IN PRINTED TO BE MINISTER OF PROPERTY OF THE PRINTED TO SHARE THE PROPERTY OF T	(the proprietors), at their office, No. 26,	FLANT STREET, E.C.,
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No. 1409.-

PARYS MOU

SIR,—The history of the wonderful, so instructive public, that the notice of t

when the accounts are fros petality have never been us that Suetonious, the tri mign of Nero, the Roman war after the invasion of is landing is thus trans does array, and well arme string, with disheveled hair amounted by the Draids, frame the sign of the sight. The tales, resigned to every and rousing one another, a land, they displayed their fang them into their own the towns, and cut down the season until the defined her for the Roman Investigation of the Poark Islands to the Roman Investigation of the Toketh Islands to the Roman Investigation of the Toketh Islands and the same tawage appearance, er arise in all parts, and in the adjacent parts vege kiness of the rockets have the famou liavise, have had a smeltifier was discovered at Lialas 1762, Alexander Fraziniad Parys Mountain, at the late Marquis of Ar of the prospects as induced and covered, but before an decovered, but before and decovered, but and send the service of a mine in Carnar few for the towns of the towns of the towns of the Toketh Islands of Ar of the prospects as